The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
BORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chroni[cle]

VOL. II, NO. 217. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1914. ONE A[NNA]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Mails with	Tons.
Sept.				
12th ,,	Malwa	11000	---	---
19th ,,	Sicilia	6000	---	---
26th ,,	Nevoera	11000	---	---
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	---	---
10th ,,	Malcia	11000	---	---
17th ,,	Caledonia	8000	---	---
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10080
31st ,,	India	8000	----	---
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	----	---
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9080
28th ,,	Egypt	8000	----	---
5th Dec.	Cuma	8000	Medina	12569
12th ,,	Persia	8000	----	---
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	16000
26th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	---	---

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent.
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5148	4th Oct.	10th Oct.
Kiria Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th ,,	26th ,,

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

23 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1916.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	---
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	----	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	----
City of Paris A&C	9239	16th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	9947	24th ,,	----
Trafford Hall A&C	5331	---	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5501	31st March.	---
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	...	21st ,,	---
City of Benares A&C	9984	---	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	---

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	573	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	869
Liverpool	605	957	469	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	---	995	---	727

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,

OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
49, Churchgate Street. Agent.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LINGA, 2185 Mon. 14th Sept. 11 a.m. †P. B. D. and C. M.
LHASA. 2184 Fri. 18th Sept. *6 a.m. Direct.

† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.

(Weekly.)

A steamer to be named later.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S. S. Palamcotta, 3,413 tons on or about 3rd Oct. calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
Bombay, 12th September, 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,700

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Masilia	5091	J Thomson	21st ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Sciudia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchel	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6269	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Masilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Sciudia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6269	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co.,

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLE
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHT
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR WATCHES

NOTE—A special discount of 20 per cent will be allowed to all proceeding on active service.

In the days of Joshua there was no need for watches for he controlled the Time. Giving Planets, but to-day, in time of War, Officers and men have to depend on watches for accurate time.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of War, for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is Nickel Rs. 25; Silver Crystal face Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting Rs. 45. Gold Rs. 200, Half hunting Rs. 225; Hunting Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold Rs. 160.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold Rs. 160.

THE IMPERMEABLE WATCH.

Gives you protection from rain, dust, perspiration because it has a screw out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

Silver Rs. 40, Gold Rs. 125.

THE WALTHAM WRIST WATCH.

The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of material or construction.

Silveroid Rs. 40, Silver Rs. 47-8, Rolled-Gold Rs. 60.

For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands Rs. 10 extra.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 50,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Gankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mukden	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,975
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE MOTOR UNION.

INSURANCE Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic".
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

[redacted]ANTED.

[redacted]ED.—FURNITURE etc., purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable [redacted] Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., [redacted]mbay Chronicle." 3736

WANTED a MUSIC TEACHER for the Marine Establishment, at NURSE in the Panwell Creek; Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3801

LADY wanting BOARD & LODGE at very moderate terms. Furnished, well ventilated room. In respectable family at Byculla "Tram close." Apply Box No. 855 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3771.

WANTED a trained unrse for Dufferin Hospital, Bareilly. Pay Rs. 75, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 5, to Rs. 90, with free quarters.
Apply with copies of testimonials to CIVIL SURGEON, Bareilly. 2512

WANTED—A good experienced and qualified Lady Doctor to be in Charge of Female Hospital and to work also as family Physician to the Royal Family. Pay Rs. 300. Private practice allowed. Quarters free. Joining expenses will be paid.—Apply sharp with testimonials to the SECRETARY of the COUNCIL of REGENCY, Tehri Garhwal State. 2518

WANTED—An intelligent experienced CLERK (with good knowledge of French preferred) for office of the Marine Transport Officer, Overseas Expeditionary Force. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to:—
E. J. HEADLAM,
Commander R.I.M.,
3804 Government Dockyard, Bombay.

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for about 4 months, pay Rs.25 per mensem, free quarters, and travelling allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating qualifications, age, and previous experience, with copies of testimonials, to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, B. S. Railway, Bhavnagar Para. 2510

WANTED.—BY a Parsi gentleman EMPLOYMENT as a COMPANION or SECRETARY to a Chief or Indian gentleman of position. Has widely travelled all over India. Knows scientific vocal and instrumental music. Immensly practical and experienced in general life. Knows good English, Guzerati, Mahratti, Hindi and Urdu. Best references given. Apply Box No. 861 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3785

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SWIFT 2-CYLINDER four-seated in good runing order and condition for Rs. 1,000 or reasonable offer. Apply Mr. LEWIS C/o Inspector Spiers, Hughes Road, Chowpatty. 3755

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

BARGAIN FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H.P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, and torpedo body, 4-seated with hood, 4-cylinders, Zenith Carburrattor, thermo-syphon water-cooled. Artillery wheels with Dunlop tyres 860 x 90 m.m. Car open to inspection after 6 p.m. daily at SIAMAK, SOUTER STREET, BYCULLA. 2506

FOR SALE—12 H. P. 1914 MODEL TORPEDO SHAPED BERLIT CAR bought of French Motor Car Coy., in end of July not used even for a day owing to owner leaving Bombay on account of War. Cost price Rs. 6,500 complete with all accessories. Will accept reasonable offer. Car can be seen at French Coy's. Garage. For terms apply to MR. SULTAN CHINOY, Park House, Colaba. 3797

BONAFIDE AUCTION—TO-MORROW SUNDAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Wodehouse Road, No. 3 Janjira Chambers, Furniture by Roberts and Dewji Canji property of W. H. Liley, Esqr., Cottage Piano by Earnest Trieber, Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine, Complete set of Encyclopaedia, Cabriolette with Waler in harness etc.
MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers. 3798

AUCTION SALE.—Of TWO VALUABLE BUNGALOWS in East Street, Poona. Messrs. HAJICASSIM LUDHA and SON, will sell by public auction on SUNDAY 20th SEPTEMBER 1914, at 9 a.m., the following bungalows, at the premises.
No. 5 North Petty Staff Lines (opposite Ducket and Co.)
No. 2409 (East Street occupied by Ducket and Co.)
For further particulars apply to HAJICASSIM LUDHA and SON.
Government and Public Auctioneers, 30, Main Street. Poona. 3763

TO BE LET:

A YOUNG BACHELOR occupying a neat flat near Byculla Club requires another gentleman to share the flat. References desired. Apply Box No. 865, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3802

TO BE LET

TO LET:—A SMALL OFFICE in a modern building on Hornby Road, suitable for brokers, agents of professional men. Rent Rs. 75 to 125. Apply Box No. 853, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3766

TO BE LET a decent COMMODIOUS SHOP in Apollo Bunder formerly occupied by Messrs. M. H. Essack & Coy. next to F. MURAGLIA & COY. to whom apply. Most suitable for Motor Garrage or any other trade. Rent reasonable. 3758

TO BE LET Ground floor of "PATEL HOUSE" 4, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, commanding a charming sea view, with large compound on either side of the House, a big Verandah 100ft., by 8ft., 4 bed rooms, a big Drawing and Dining Room, tiled flooring, latest sanitary arrangements, electric light, motor garage, etc., Apply Within. 3787

NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT AND DISTRICT JUDGE AT QUETTA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AND OF THE SIND AND BALUCHISTAN BANK, LTD., AND THE FRONTIER AGENCY, LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named COMPANIES are required on or before the 30th day of September 1914, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to SETH SHIAWAKSHAW PHEROZESHAW, the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, at QUETTA, of the said COMPANIES, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, or by his attorneys, or Pleaders, to come in and prove their said debts and claims at the COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT & DISTRICT JUDGE OF QUETTA, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are admitted or proved.
The 30th day of September 1914, at 11 o'clock at QUETTA is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.
Dated the 31st August 1914.
(Sd.) A. McCONAGHEY,
Lt.-Col.
Political Agent & District Judge,
Quetta-Pishin. 3770

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last will and testament with a codicil thereto annexed of BAI SITTABAI, widow of TUKARAM PANDUSHETH SURVEY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.
RAMCHANDER RAGHUNATH AMBERKER, unemployed of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, one of the three executors named in the last will and testament of the abovenamed deceased residing at 2nd Cumbharwada Lane, outside the Fort ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 29th day of August, 1914.
Messrs. DASTUR & COMPANY,
3792 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARANDAS GIRDHARLAL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the employ of the Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay ..... Deceased.
CHIMANLAL GIRDHARLAL, a pleader's clerk and NAGINDAS GIRDHARLAL without employment of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Gulalwadi without the Fort, the brothers and the sole surviving coparceners of the joint family of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 7th day of September, 1914.
Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
3795 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from the 10th to the 17th instant both dates inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 10th September, 1914. 3791

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of THAKKAR TRIBHOWAN KALIDAS of Bombay Hindu Lohana Inhabitant ..... Deceased.
1. THAKKAR VITHALDAS MANILAL of Dhanu Hindu Inhabitant temporarily residing at Bhendy Bazar outside the Fort,
and
2. THAKKAR BHANJI PARMANAND of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Hanuman Lane outside the Fort two of the executors named in the last will and testament of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 5th day of September, 1914.
Messrs. MOTICHAND and DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB MEMBERS of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held in the Members' Stand at the Race Course, Poona, at 8-30 a.m., on SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.
BUSINESS.
1. To pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March 1914.
2. To consider the grant of a donation of Rs. 50,000 to one of the War Funds now being organised.
3. To consider certain alterations to the Club Rules of the Club.
4. To discuss any other business brought forward.
By Order,
J. E. HUGHES,
Major.
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 22nd August, 1914. 3603

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for "CONSTRUCTING a BRIDGE over the Parit Nalla near Khed on the Poona-Nasik Road" and will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1914. Estimated cost of the work is about Rs. 28,000.
2. Plan and specification can be seen and tender form obtained on payment of Rupee 1 at the office of the undersigned between 12 midday and 5 p.m. on any day except Sundays and holidays.
S. C. MOULD,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Executive Engineer's Office, P.D.,
Poona, 9th September, 1914. 3796.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the work of "Additions to and alterations in the Office of the DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT of POLICE, POONA, and will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on 14th of September, 1914.
2. Plans and specifications can be seen at Office of the undersigned during office hours on any day excepting Sundays and Holidays.
3. The form of Tender can be had on payment of Re. 1 per form.
4. The approximate value of the work is Rs. 18,000.
S. C. MOULD,
3765 Executive Engineer, Poona District.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, THANA DISTRICT, will receive sealed tenders for collecting metal on certain roads in Thana District at 1 p.m., Standard Time on 30th September, 1914.
The forms of tenders can be had on payment of Re. 1 to the Accountant, to the Executive Engineer, Thana District.
The list of roads and other necessary information can be had in the Executive Engineer's Office, Thana.
(Sd.) J. J. B. BENSON,
Executive Engineer.
Thana District.
Thana, 10th September, 1914.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th September, 1914. 3786

NOTICE.

LOST—A dog (female) on Monday last. Description: Fox Terrier, all white, tail cut short, leather collar on, answers to the name "NELLY." The finder will be rewarded; forward it on to the undersigned at 57 Gun Carriage Street, Lower Colaba.
JULIUS BRAGANZA.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that the business in COAL-TAR DYES which he is doing is on his own account and in his own name.
E. A. GOLL,
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay. 3800

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BABA DHABU STREET FUL GULLY.

Under instructions from Mr. Popatlal Parbhudas the Transferee of the Deeds of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Amtubai widow and Administratrix of Adamji Jeewanji Rangwalla and Tyabally Adamji and in pursuance of the power of sale given under the Indentures of Mortgage dated the 31st day of January 1910 and 19th day of March 1910 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and Hajiani Ashadbai widow of Haji Hassam Dada and in the Indenture of Further Charge dated 17th January 1912, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Popatlal Parbhudas of the other part, Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers will, on MONDAY the 14th day of September, 1914 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed properties:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

PART I.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Baba Dhabu Street in the Island of Bombay within the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors old No. 2587 new No. 9664 old Survey No. 1017 new Survey No. 4439 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. Street Nos. 122—124 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Baba Dhabu Street on or towards the West by a sweepers passage on or towards the North partly by a passage and partly by the house of Rehmanji Tajbhai and on or towards the South by the house of Adamji Jeewanjee Rangwalla

PART II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Baba Dhabu Street in the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eight and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts andassessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2587-2587 New No. 9602 Old Survey No. 1017 New Survey No. 4440 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6906 Street No. 116, 118, 120 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Baba Dhabu Street, on or towards the West by a sweepers passage on or towards the North by property of Adamji Jeewanjee Rangwalla being the property first above described and on or towards the South by the house of Hyderally Tajbhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET, FUL GULLY.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY, and Co. Auctioneers, will on TUESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1914 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. S. S. Kavarana, Popatlal Parbhudas and Jamnadas Purbhudas the latter two carrying on business as Popatlal Parbhudas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ahmedally Sheikh Kaderbhoy, Goolam Hussein Sheikh Kaderbhoy and Ebrahim Sheikh Kaderbhoy and in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of February 1913 and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part the following landed property viz:—
All that piece or parcel of land of—tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Doctor Street in Bombay within the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 26-40 new No. 9652 Old Survey No. 1006 New Survey No. 4390 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7022 Street Nos. 137141, 49-53 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Doctor Street, on or towards the north by Public Road and on or towards the South by a Sweepers passage which said premises are now in the occupation of the Borrowers and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha Attorneys for the mortgagees at their Office No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY and Co.
Bombay, 12th September, 1914.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great lot of assorted piece-goods, household furniture, horses, carriages and other miscellaneous goods:—
Furniture such as drawing room suite of sofas and chairs cushioned and lined with tapestry, teakwood and bentwood arm and armless chairs, rocking and easy chairs, teakwood single and double mirror door almiras, chest of drawers dressing and writing tables, marble top tables and teapoys, hatstands, bookstands reclining sofas, and phonographs with records, etc.
The property of Mr. Franz Gartner:—Household furniture specially made to order by Dewji Canji, consisting of spring cushioned and silk lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cupboards, sideboards, silk-lined and cushioned chairs, dining table, dressing table, hatstand, marble top teapoy, etc.
By order of the office concerned:—
20 years old Chestenet Brandy will be sold in each lot of one box.
M. 505.—1 case containing 10 gross tropical tocological pills and 10 gross tutocite laxative pills.
M. 505—10/19.—10 cases, each case containing 10 gross rat-biskit paste.
By order of the Insurance Co. concerned:—
10 bales raw silk slightly damaged by water.
By order of the Administrator-General Bombay and the Administrator of the Estate and effects of the late Mr. Chunilal Jagjiwan:—
Bundles of coir ropes, scale with weights gadlas, takias, mehta box, clock, wearing clothes, copper and brass utensils, etc.
By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate of the following Insolvents:—
Re:—Oosman Abhir Adam, Insolvent:—
Iron tanks, cupboards, chairs, table, clock stool, bullocks, carts, cow, and calf.
Rs:—Nagindas Tribhowandas Mehta, insolvent:—
Teakwood benches, round table, bentwood chairs, stool, country cot, gadlas, durrie carpet, round teapoy, hanging lamp pictures in frame, takias, covers, copper and brass utensils, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)
2 rubber-tyred light victorias.
2 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred Brougham.
By order of B. N. Lang Esq. the official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate of Oosman Abhir Adam, Insolvent:—
bullocks, cart, cow and calf.
AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
Several second hand and new bicycle.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th, WEDNESDAY the 16th, THURSDAY, the 17th and FRIDAY the 18th instant, each day at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Messrs. Ralli Bros. godowns at Dana Bundar, opposite the Prince's Docks,
A quantity of linseed in lots of 25 tons, each to suit the convenience of the purchasers on Railway delivery terms.
A deposit of 25 per cent. must be paid at the time, the lot is knocked down to the purchaser and the bags to be removed the following day after ascertaining quality, weight and refraction and paying the balance of the purchase money
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th September, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).
Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SUNDAY the 13th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Wodehouse Road Colaba on the first floor, of No. 3 Janjira Chambers opp. the Hotel Majestic, the specially made to order teak and blackwood household furniture by Devjee Canjee, John Roberts and others consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboards, dinner waggon, meatsafe, drawing-room cabinet, corner cabinets, solid iron framed grand cottage piano by Ernest Scheidmeyer, drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, complete set of Encyclopædia Britannica large blackwood partition screen, teapoys, carpets, English made sideboard, American icebox with refrigerator, veranda seats single and double door almiras, clothes and hanging presses, writing, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hatstand, bookstands, easy, low and Curzon chairs, single and double bedsteads, new veranda bamboo chicks, Japanese fourfold screens, rich glass and crockeryware &c.
The property of W. H. Liley, Esq.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.
Property of another gentleman.
1—2-wheeled rubber-tyred Cabriolette and Waler going in harness.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th September, 1914.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

RICH SALE FOR PARSI HOLIDAYS. GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY NOW OR NEVER.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 12th September at 5 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Palwa Bunder Road, Watson Annexe Shop No. 1, (Lately in the Occupation of Messrs. A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers) by the order of Messrs. K. G. Faith & Co., and on account and risk of the concerned rich, fashionable and upto date Jewellery, including,

Necklaces of Diamonds, Pearls & Rubies.
Bracelets of Diamonds Rubies & Pearls.
Bangles of Diamonds & Rubies.
Guini Gold & Carrat Gold enamelled & plain Bangles of various designs.
Golden watches.
Fancy Rings, Hooprings of Rubies, emeralds, Sanis, etc.
Ear Flower of Diamonds.
Broaches & Lockets of Pearl & Rubies.
Pearl Pins of Names.
Chhilakadies & nose rings of emeralds and rubies.
Chains of various designs.
Muff Chains of very attractive patterns.
Cuff Buttons of Diamonds & Ruby.
Besides a good lot of very handsome and useful Jewellery of various designs.
The above is on view.

We respectfully solicit the attention of lovers of Jewellery-Europeans, Hindus as well as Parsis.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery within 3 days from the date of sale.

Catalogues are printed.

By the order of the customers:—

Some selected jewellery is brought here for auction sale which will be auctioned at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE TEA, EAU-DE-COLOGNE WATER AND RIBBONS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th Sept. at 3 p.m., (S.T.), MESSRS. D'LAL and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Elphinstone Circle, tea, amonium chloride, eau-de-cologne and oak and black wood furniture comprising arm and armless chairs, dining tables, almirahs, fancy cabinet, chest of drawers, book cases, hat stands, copying press, tile and plain teapoys, book stands, bedsteads, revolving and rocking chairs, writing and dressing tables, office clocks, sofas, phonographs, records, drawing room suites, safes, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

By the office concerned:—

5 cases Ceylon dust tea, 1 case containing 80 lbs.

5 barrels amonium chloride each barrel contains ½ cwt.

6 gross English perfumery containing Jasmine, Gulab, etc., etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

By the concerned:—

4 drums Eau-de-Cologne each drum contains 5 gallons.

125 bundles laces, trimmings and allovers.

1 Austrian horse 16 by 3 oily colour.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
Bombay, 12th September, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION OF DUNNAGE WOOD.

Under instruction from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, MESSRS MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 15th instant at 11 a.m (S.T.). at Victoria Dock, No. 6 Shed the following goods:—

Ex S. S. "RHEINFELS."

A large quantity of dunnage wood.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, September 12th, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MYSTERY OF ST. MARTIN'S BRIDGE".

An Exclusive Right Film

IN FOUR PARTS

5,000 FEET 5,000

An extraordinarily interesting drama depicting the terrible revenge of a Mountain Maid.

AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD

The film is secured at enormous expense.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45; and every night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

Telephone No. 1266

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

On Wednesday
September 23rd, 9-30 p. m.

Under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. The Governor of Bombay and the Vice-Patronage of the General Officer Commanding and of the Officers of the Garrison Regiments.

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

(the proceeds of which will be given to H. E. The Governor's War Fund) will be presented by

"THE PICTURESQUES"

assisted by Dr. Faulkner and other leading amateurs.

New Songs!
New Dances!!
ew Business!!!
Full Orchestra!!!!

Book the Date. Popular Prices

Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR.

General Manager: Mr. James McGrath.

To-day at 3-30
"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"
At 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Special Engagement of
MR. PHIL. CARLTON
Baritone, late of "The Follies" in patriotic songs.

Further Series of
CHERRY KEARTON
"THE MAN WHO DARED"

FURTHER BRITISH NAVY SERIES
How Jack is trained.

Lt. Pimples Dash for the Pole.
Another screaming burlesque.

Excelsior Exclusive War Topicals.
Pathe's War Gazette.

To-morrow at 3-30 p. m.
Lord Lytton's Masterpiece
"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

Next Wednesday, Sept. 16th
THE EXCELSIOR VARIETY CONCERT
In aid of
THE BOMBAY RELIEF FUND
AND
FRENCH AND BELGIAN RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

Under the patronage of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Over 20 different items.

The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly promised to assist:—

Mrs. Saxby, Miss Ruth Aitken, Miss V. Frampton, Capt. A. F. Simpson, Messrs. C. E. Rooke, W. Aitken, A. L. Cowen, C. Chilton, James McGrath, Phil. Carlton, Mon. Nickelsoun, and the "Empire Sharpshooters" in a patriotic tableau.

Prices Rs. 20 to Annas 8.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
Commencing at 9-30 p. m.

GRAND CONCERT

Y. M. C. A.
(WODEHOUSE ROAD)
Saturday, September 19, at 9-30
IN AID OF THE
BRITISH SOLDIERS

who are members of the "Independent Order of Rechabites" and have gone to fight for their King and Country.

Tickets to be obtained from:—

1. Messrs. ROSE & Co. Fort.
2. Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

24, 25, 26, September

Under the patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
On behalf of the
WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE IMPERIAL FUND

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

PRESENT
"THE MAGISTRATE"
The well-known farce by A. W. Pinero in 3 acts.

CAST.

Agatha Poskett	*Mrs. Street.*	Inspector Messiter	*Mr. Medley.*
Charlotte Verinder	*Miss Ginn*	Isidore	*Mr. Sharpe.*
Beattie	*Mrs. Worgan*	Sergeant Lugg	*Mr. Hastings.*
Popham	*Miss Warden*	Wyke	*Mr. Aitken.*
Capt. Horace Vale	*Mr. Hardy, I.C.S.*	Constable Harris	*Mr. Hunt.*
Colonel Lukyn	*Capt. Simpson.*	Mr. Bullamy	*Mr. Dodds.*
Cis. Farringdon	*Mr. Hughes.*	Mr. Poskett	*Mr. Binning.*
Achille Blond	*Mr. Berey.*	Mr. Wonnington	*Mr. Sharpe.*

AT 9-30 P. M. EACH EVENING.

The refreshment bars will be run by a party of ladies and gentlemen. Contributions of wines, spirits, cigarettes, cigars, or sweets should be notified to D. B. Binning, Gool Mansions.

Box Office Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

Our Grand Holiday Programme.

THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS

A Magnificent Drama—6,000 Feet Long.
6 Parts—Exclusive.
THE STORY OF A CRIME NAPOLEON.

Produced by the Aquila Co., famous for their thrilling dramas. Crowded with excitement and beautifully photographed. Embodying all those artistic touches that lift a film above the ordinary.

WAR CARTOONS.

By Frank Leah.
Containing Portraits of famous War Personalities and a Map of Liege.

3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, & 10-30 to 12.

On Friday, Saturday & Sunday Prize Shows—5 to 6-30 (S.T.)

Valuable prizes given away.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

IN AID OF THE
IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND
Under the Distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD & LADY WILLINGDON
SAT. 12th & 13th Sep. SUN.
AT
THE CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

Comic.
Opening of the Alexandra Docks.
Daniel—PART I.—The Burning Fiery Furnace. PART II.—Daniel in the Lions' Den.
Battle of Trafalgar.
Lambarbos.
Sea Dogs.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Time 5 to 6-30, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 11 to 12-30.

The Programme and Rate is subject to alteration without notice.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.
"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"
To-Night
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
TWO STAR FILMS
NICK WINTER
NICK WINTER
AND THE
AND THE
MYSTERIOUS BANK
MYSTERIOUS BANK

A wonderful film dealing with the solving of a daring fraud by a clever criminal. Nick is seen at his best in this play.

WITHIN THE LION'S
WITHIN THE LION'S
REACH
REACH

Those who want a real thrill should visit our theatre this week and see this remarkable an mal film.

PATHE'S WAR PICTURES
PATHE'S WAR PICTURES
IMPERIAL FILMS
ARE
"The Windows of the World"
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30—8-45 to 10-15—10-30 to 12
PRIZE MATINEES
TO-NIGHT SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 to 6-30
POPULAR PRICES
Under European Management.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	Rs. 11
Quarterly	Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30
Half-yearly	Rs. 16
Quarterly	Rs. 9

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your visit pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hoilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Hongkong
Rangoon	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Colombo	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Batavia	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Surabaya	Tsingtau
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34, Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

DR. C. S. MARDEN'S

INSPIRATIONAL BOOKS. BOOKS.

Doctor Marden's books of Inspiration and Self-Help are famous the world over and are praised by men and women in every station of life—from the toiling clerk to the ruler of a great nation. The reason is that each reader finds in them much that is personally useful and helpful.

GETTING ON
A BOOK REPLETE WITH MESSAGES OF INSPIRATION FOR EVERY READER.

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YOUNG MAN ENTERING BUSINESS.

"Packed as it is with sensible, practical counsels this volume can be cordially recommended to stimulate and encourage young men starting out in business life."—Brooklyn Times.

PUSHING TO THE FRONT.

Or success under difficulties. A world famous book, which has proved the turning point in many careers.

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A Book of Inspiration and Incentive to Young and Old.

"A healthy book which encourages everything that is manly and straightforward."—New Orleans Picayune.

THE MIRACLE OF RIGHT THOUGHT.

"This is one of those inspiring, reasonable and valuable books that are bringing new life and new power to so many thousands all over our country and all over the world today.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

Re. 1-0 each Volume.

Other books of the series sold at the uniform price of Re. 1-0 each.

SELF-INVESTMENT.
PEACE, POWER AND PLENTY.
HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN.
BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.
EVERY MAN A KING.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT,
KATHIAWAR.

Above medicine can be had at Messrs. KEMP and Co. Ltd., Bombay.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Wednesday, Sept. 9th.

Rs.
30,000 were allotted to Calcutta
1,00,000 ,, ,, to Madras
Tenders on Calcutta at } 1-3 15-16
Tenders on Bombay at }
Rs.
170,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-3 31-32
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* 158,000

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 9th.

Paid into the Bank of England .. £ 134,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 10th.

	Bales.
Sales	3,000
Imports	Nil.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, Sept. 9th.

White Karachi Wheat .. .. .. 47—½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 11th September.

The Banks and most of the markets are closed to-day owing to a Publii Holiday (Parsi New Year). Our report is consequently somewhat curtailed this week.

COUNCIL BILLS.

On Wednesday last allotements were made of Rs. 30,000 bills to Calcutta and Rs. 1,00,000 bills to Madras at 1s. 3d. 15/16, as also Rs. 1,70,000 T.T. to Calcutta at 1s. 3d. 31/32. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was, Rs. 1,58,000.

BANK OF BOMBAY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc.	Rs. Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office	1.83	
Public Deposits at Branches		23.65
Other Deposits	19.42	
Port Bills		.01
Sundries		.06
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	4.28	
Other Authorities	.50	
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	4.47	
Loans on do. do.		2.99
Bills discounted and purchased		3.66
Dead Stock		
Stamps		
Bullion		.06
Balances with other Banks	3.75	
Sundries		.04
Cash		8.69

COTTON.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season :—

Descriptions.	6 Days' Receipts Bales.	Total since 1st Sept. 1914. Bales.	Total. same time last year Bales.
Khandeish	Nil	Nil	17
Central India	Nil	Nil	620
Barsee and Nagar	Nil	Nil	217
Berar	Nil	70	630
Central Provinces	335	708	1,512
Total Comras	335	778	2,996
Dholleras	80	223	2,038
Broach	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compta and Dhawar	321	526	4,139
Westerns	Nil	2,519	2,696
Bengals (N.W. Provinces)	Nil	Nil	872
Bengals (Rajputana)	Nil	Nil	937
Sind	500	1,900	926
Persian	Nil	Nil	10
American	Nil	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	45
Other sorts	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	1,236	5,046	14,561

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1914	Bales. 1913.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts from 4th to 9th Sept. ..	1,236	9,266	— 8,030
Receipts from 1st to 9th Sept. ..	5,046	14,561	— 9,515
Shipments from 4th to 9th Sept. Europe ..	850	9,606	— 8,756
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	425	8,106	— 7,681
Total ..	1,275	17,712	— 16,437

Total Shipment from 1st to 9th Sept.				
Europe ..	850	34,361	—	33,511
China ..	255	Nil	plus	255
Japan ..	1,606	7,706	—	6,100
Coast Ports ..	170	400	—	230
Total ..	2,881	42,467	—	39,586
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	Nil	10,379	—	10,379
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	1,518	400	plus	1,118

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
*Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1914	645,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1914 to 9th Sept. 1914	5,046
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1914 to 9th Sept. 1914	650,046 2,881
	647,165
Less afloat in harbour	1,518
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail..	645,647 25,000
Stock in Bombay in all hands on 10th Sept. 1914	620,647

* Subject to revision.

During the past week the price for spot mid-Americans in Liverpool has been reduced to 6.00, and the rate for settlements of January, February, futures to 5.70. Otherwise there is nothing of importance to report. The usual weekly statistics from Liverpool and New York have been received.

In the local market there has been a moderate business doing for forward delivery at times, and export houses are reported to have sold fine Wurdha Hingunghat Jaunary at Rs. 198, and fine Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 171 to Rs. 173, Japan shippers being the buyers. Daily transactions have taken place in the bazaar in good Broach March and fully good Bengal January, local speculators having covered previous sales. Prices for these two descriptions have been irregular and frequent daily fluctuations have occurred. The highest point touched for good Broach during the week has been Rs. 214 and the lowest Rs. 207. It is reported that Japan shippers have settled a fair amount of Bengals during the week, and have also been sellers of good Broach, Yesterday evening at the general meeting of the share-holders of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, the minimum rates fixed for forward business by the Directors of the Association on the 2nd instant, were duly confirmed. These rates are given below. The market is closed to-day. The nominal rate for good Broach is Rs. 209.

For ready cotton there has been a small demand by local millls and Japan exporters at the prices previously fixed. The turnover is about 500 to 1,000 bales a day and the tone of the market is dull. The unsold stock, though not large, is unwieldy in the present state of the market. Kappas will soon commence to arrive in the Bengal growing districts (Punjab and United Provinces), but prices will be very low; and possibly the ryot will not consider then sufficiently attractive. Early cotton is not required in Bombay but up-country mills may be buyers. A delay of a couple of months in the arrival of new crop in our market would help to relieve the local position.

There has been general and widespread rain during the week, which has greatly benefitted the crop in nearly all districts. Accounts are most favourable and everywhere the plants are flourishing and healthy. There are prospects of another bumper crop this season.

B. C. T.A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals R. T. ..	..143	135	..	Jan. 25th
M.G. Bengals R. T. ..	..145	..	..	,,
M.G. Selad. Punjab R. T.	..142	..	..	,,
M.G. Kandeish ..	..155	145	..	,,
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	..195	..	..	,,
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	..190	..	..	,,
M.G. Yeotmahl ..	..185	..	..	,,
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pankzaun ..	..182	..	..	,,
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum, "Fair Staple"	..170	..	..	,,
M.G. Amravati ..	..173	..	..	,,
M.G. Oomra "Fair Staple"	167	..	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..215	..	205	March 25th.
M.G. Muttia	..152	142	..	Jan. 25th.

These rates are definitely fixed for future contracts, and the Association will not recognise any contracts *under* these rates in terms of the resolution passed.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market continues dull with little or nothing doing. There is no enquiry from China shippers, the markets in China being very quiet. A small local retail business is being done. Some of the local mills are reported to be working only four days in the week, and others are closing shortly owing to scarcity of mill stores and accessories.

Exchange at Shanghai .....Rs. 172
Exchange at Hongkong .....Rs. 132

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,236 Bales.
Wheat	25,193 Cwts.
Linseed	6,584 ,,
Rape, Rai etc	538 ,,
Gingellyseed	21 ,,
Poppyseed	508 ,,
Groundnuts	741 ,,
Castorseed	3,999 ,,
Rice	18,318 ,,
Myrabolams	1 408 ,,
Cottonseed	31 011 ,,
Mowraseed	1,752 ,,
Gram	7,368 ,,
Jowar	266 ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	1,248 ,,

Summary of arrivals of Cotton, Produce and Principal Food-Grains in Bombay.

	Since 1st Jan. 1914.	Same period last year.
Cotton	2,853,974	2,224,552
Wheat	1,891,355	6,789,652
Linseed	2,056,258	4,053,177
Rape, Rai etc.	687,224	1,032,038
Gingellyseed	891,769	1,095,233
Poppyseed	176,862	393,723
Groundnuts	761,717	846,447
Castorseed	1,335,910	1,646,940
Rice	3,967,711	3,634,104
Myrabolams	803,380	549,405
Cottonseed	4,353,078	3,173,315
Mowraseed	151,798	424,229
Gram	443,169	682,635
Jowar	1,393,382	576,413
Maize	8,743	6,443
Barley	55,786	219,610

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Owing to the dispute regarding settlements of September contracts of seeds, the markets have been practically closed during the week and no deliveries have been taken. Quotations are quite nominal and business is at a standstill. Some small sales of ready Linseed have been made at various rates.

The Wheat market is also more or less closed, the only business passing being in ready White Karachi Bungla, which local mills are buying at, and about Rs. 6-12-0 R.T.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair..	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair. ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Coy's brands :—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake Brand	150° Amer	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose Brand	150°	5	12	2	,,
Chester ,,	75°	5	2	2	,,
Devoe's Imp. Brt. ,,	76°	5	0	2	,,
Monkey ,,	125°	4	15	2	,,
Tiger ,,	125°	4	15	2	,,
White Camelia in tins ,,	125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Elephant Bulk in tins ,,	125°	4	6	0	per 2tins
Elephant Bulk without tins ,,	125°	3	12	0	per 6 Imp. Gal.
Camel in tin ,,	125°	4	6	0	per 2tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products :—

Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.

		Rs.	as.	p.
Kerosine Oil	Waterlily per case of 2tin	5	4	0
,, ,,	Firefly ,, ,, ,,	5	1	0
,, ,,	Chaker per two tins,	4	6	0
,, ,,	,, per 8 gallons	3	12	0
,, ,,	Victoria per two tins	3	11	6
,, ,,	,, per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax	1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
,, ,,	2nd ,, ,, ,,	0	3	0
Candles per pound		0	4	6

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from :—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORTS.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 11th September, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south-west and the east Punjab; Multan has had 0.20in., Hissar 0.55in., Ambala 1.52in. and Delhi 0.87in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Multan but 15deg. to 19deg. F. in defect in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Agra has had 0.66in., Mainpuri 1.05in., Jhansi 0.84in., Cawnpore 2.77in., and Allahabad 0.10in. Skies are moderately clouded at Agra and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana and local rain in west Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.17in., Jaipur 0.21in., and Kotah 0.36in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar and Gujarat and fairly general in Central India West; Bhuj has had 0.57in., Dwarka 0.45in., Rajkot 0.47in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.48in., Surat 1.29in., Ahmedabad 4.10in. and Neemuch 0.25in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at the inland stations of Kathiawar and at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Saugor has had 0.47in., Khandwa 0.10in. and Nagpur 0.29in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.63in., Mormugao 0.81in., and Karwar 0-11in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.24in., Belgaum 0.11in., Nizamabad 0.88in. and Hyderabad 0.20in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has re-appeared in the south-west Punjab and Gujarat and has increased in the east Punjab, East Rajputana and the United Provinces but has become insignificant in the north Punjab and on the Coromandel coast. It has been nearly general in the south-west and the east Punjab, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar and on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in Central India West and Hyderabad and local in west Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. Rainfall may decrease in north-west India.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, local rain in the United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and on the north Coromandel coast and some showers in the east Punjab, Rajputana and Central India West.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on FRIDAY the 11th of September 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARMA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	94.2	86.0	62	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	92.2	83.1	84	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	95.5	82.1	85	..	?	?
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.5	76.8	77	0.20	9.52	4.96
Rawalpind	99.4	68.7	86	0.09	21.00	0.25
Lahore	99.3	74.2	88	0.04	16.10	1.92
Sirsa	97.6	71.6	85	0.55	15.80	..
Ambala	96.9	72.1	89	1.52	20.23	—1.17
Delhi;	91.9	..	85	0.87	15.84	—5.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.7	75.2	85	0.66	23.07	0.89
Mainpuri	96.3	74.4	89	1.05	18.05	—3.37
Jhansi;	97.9	73.0	78	0.84	22.59	—8.57
Cawnpore	94.8	75.3	91	2.77	24.10	—4.81
Allahabad	94.6	79.0	76	0.10	34.45	3.36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	105.5	9.8	75	..	4.43	2.19
Karachi;	88.3	80.6	83	..	6.21	0.23
Ajmer	95.7	75.5	82	0.07	14.7	—3.13
Jaipore	99.2	74.1	90	0.21	22.27	2.18
Kotah	94.8	76.8	84	0.36	21.88	—1.91
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.2	76.0	93	0.57	10.51	—1.94
Dwarka	83.2	77.5	89	0.45	14.73	—1.20
Veraval	81.4	77.8	87	0.06	11.83	—4.16
Rajkot	84.0	75.3	94	0.47	25.54	2.35	
Bhavnagar Para	88.4	75.8	93	0.48	29.58	12.26
Surat	83.7	73.9	99	1.29	44.10	8.51
Ahmedabad	89.7	73.6	93	4.10	36.89	10.78
Deesa;	91.2	76.8	87	..	24.96	3.51
Neemuch	87.7	74.2	92	0.25	25.01	0.71
Indore	85.1	73.1	94	0.05	32.28	—3.61
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.9	73.5	86	0.05	48.59	—3.03
Saugor;	83.5	69.6	86	0.47	29.93	—8.22
Hoshangabad	88.5	74.4	87	..	42.24	1.62
Khandwa	86.0	73.7	91	0.10	24.02	1.28
Akola	87.1	74.2	83	..	19.58	—4.69
Amraoti	85.1	74.6	90	0.04	22.62	—2.74
Nagpur	89.6	73.8	89	0.29	38.86	—4.72
Chanda	84.3	73.4	94	0.09	31.54	—10.26
Raipur	85.7	75.1	90	0.07	37.24	—2.08
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.4	78.9	83	0.02	61.20	—1.53
Ratnagiri	84.7	76.1	91	0.63	11004	20.62
Mormugao	84.7	75.9	94	0.81	10084	19.40
Karwar;	83.7	76.9	90	0.11	13300	27.71
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.4	70.5	82	0.24	20.10	5.30
Ahmednagar	86.2	65.7	78	..	12.23	—1.89
Poona	84.2	69.5	86	0.02	25.77	8.56
Sholapur	91.6	72.2	78	0.08	18.63	0.59
Bijapur;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum;	77.3	67.5	95	0.11	74.58	39.28
Aurangabad;	86.9	69.7	71	..	19.30	—0.84
Nizamabad (Indur).	85.0	71.7	90	0.88	45.01	14.08
Hyderabad ..	83.5	69.4	90	0.20	31.66	11.56
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore;	81.0	74.1	89	1.12	19688	23.85
Calicut	82.0	77.1	97	0.15	88.76	4.57
Cochin	82.7	75.5	89	0.15	68.24	0.96
Colombo	86.5	79.3	87	..	17.39	—0.75
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	87.5	75.4	81	..	19.87	—0.19
Bellary	92.0	75.8	67	..	5.32	—2.40
Guddapah	92.6	76.5	64	..	13.11	—2.61
Madras	87.5	74.2	86	0.04	16.35	3.55
Bangalore	86.3	67.1	81	..	10.73	—4.38
Combator	91.2	72.2	85	..	2.86	—1.78
Trichinopoly	92.3	77.2	65	..	7.03	—1.49
Nemapatam	90.7	76.8	86	0.06	8.13	—0.55

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 11th, 14	Total since 1st June '14	June 1st to 11th Sept. 1913	June 1st to 11th Sept. 1912
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0 02	61 20	65 44	48 41
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0 08	63 15	76 09	52 56
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0 05	65 36	75 31	52 22
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0 14	72 82	78 78	52 19

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The disturbance in the north continues active and has drawn the monsoon into the central parts of the country. The depression in the bay is travelling slowly in a westerly direction but has not exercised much influence on the rainfall in north-east of the Peninsula. Temperature is low in Punjab and north Rajputana.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, West United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India and west coast of the Peninsula. Local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Rajputana west, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in south-west Punjab, Kashmir, north-west frontier Provinces, Baluchistan and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Victoria Point and Diamond Island three inches **Mergui** and Kyaukpyu one and half, Bassein and Mysore one, Cox's Bazar two, Narayanganj one and half, Balasore one, Cawnpore three, Jhansi three quarters, Mainpuri and Chakrata one, Meerut two, Roorkee one and half, Delhi three quarters, Amballa and Ludhiana one and half, Peshawar one, Surat one and half, Ahmedbad four, Anamkonda, Nizamabad and Mangolore one.

Forecast:—Decrease in south Punjab, United Provinces and increase in Hyderabad, east Madras.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 11th September 1914 was 29.976 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 8th September 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 11 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	29.750inches.
Temperature of Air ...	83.1degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	77.9 ,,
Dew Point ...	76.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.795 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10) ...	4.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ...	87.4 ,,
Minimum do. do. ...	78.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	SW,WSW
Movement of Wind do. ...	119miles.
Fall of Rain ...	0.02inches
Total fall during month ...	0.94 ,,
Do. do. year ...	61.34 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th September ...	0.01 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times.	Depth on sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Sep.	h. m.	ft. in.	Sep	h. m.	ft. in.
F	11	m 2 55	25 6	11	m 8 20	20 4
		a 2 26	25 0		a 8 40	17 14
SAT	12	m 3 41	24 10	12	m 8 58	21 4
		a 3 2	24 3		a 9 27	18 5
SUN	13	m 4 45	24 4	13	m 10 18	22 2
		a 3 57	23 7		a 10 41	18 10
M	14	m 6 16	24 4	14	m 1 19	22 0
		a 5 27	23 2		a 2 23	21 1
TU	15	m 7 53	24 11	15	m 0 21	18 10
		a 7 51	24 7		a 2 23	21 1
W	16	m 2 18	26 1	16	m 7 51	19 7
		a 1 59	25 9		a 8 7	17 4
THU	17	m 9 35	26 10	17	m 2 48	17 5
		a 9 32	25 11		a 3 43	18 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sep.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 11 (Friday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 46m.
,, 12 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 45m.
,, 13 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 44m.
,, 14 (Monday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 43m.
,, 15 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 42m.
,, 16 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 47m.
,, 17 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 40m.

HABBS OF THE MOON :—Full Moon Sept 4th 7h 31-2 p.m. Last Quarter Sept. 12th 11h 18-3 p. m. New Moon 20th 5h 3-3 a. m. First Quarter 26th 5h 33-0 p. m.

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN ?

LEON KENDAL

THE WORLD-RENOWNED **ASTROLOGER** AND **PALMIST**

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL (Suite 352.) BOMBAY.

Consultation hours 9 to 5 daily, and by correspondence

THE GRAPHIC (London) says :—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

* Sept. 11th

SS Ballarat	(Special)	Hanson	London Aug. 18
SS Taroba	Adembrook		Rangoon Sept 2
SS Moldavia	Gordon		London

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 11

SS Budrie	Evans	Jeddah	
SS Orna	Hewitt	Rangoon via Colombo	
SS Jinsen Maru	Terada	Kobe etc.	
SS Moldavia	Gordon	Australia via Colombo	
SS Lhasa	Manley	Karachi	

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday.

S.S. Sanctoria	Ward	Calcutta

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Okara	for	Karachi

S. S. Ballarat:—(the special boat) Ballarat, 7054 tons, Captain F. W. A. Hanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on August 18, with Government stores and passengers.

S. S. Taroba:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Taroba, 3657 tons, Captain J. H. Adembrook, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left in September, with ballast.

S. S. Moldavia:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Moldavia, 4930 tons, Captain G. W. Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Jinsen Maru, 2346 tons, Captain T. Terada, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sanctoria:—The steamer Sanctoria, 2,377 tons, Captain W. Ward, will sail today for Calcutta, with ballast.

* To arrive.

Friday, September 11

V. DOCK.

SHIP'D STEAMER			AGENTS
2 Sardar	Oakerjl		P. Y. S. N. & Co
5 Astolia	Seaborne		W. & A. G. & Co
6 Silunca	Piggott		F. M. & Co
7 Othello	Laivrance		J. F. & Co
14 Lhasa	Manley		M. M. & Co
H. W. P. D.			
Saterngi	G. Mahomed		Bo. S. N Co Ld.
Sabarmati	Sabudin		Bo. S. N. Co Ld.
M. W. D. D.			
Chetalals	Sivers		Dock Manager

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Aydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Arakola	Alexander	M. M. & Co
Angora	Learmount	M. M & Co.
Aratoon Apcar	Walton	The Bombay & Co
Blake	Hill	
Bandra	Mande	M. M. & Co
Bleamoor	Blakey	H. M. Scoster.
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Begum	Park	T. M. & Co
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. & Co
Ballarat	Hanson	P. & O. S. N. Co
Clan Mackeller	Makepeace	J. F. & Co
Chakrata	Macfadyen	M. M. & C
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
City of Exeter	Roe	K. N. & Co
Dilwara	Ramage	M. M. & Co
Dewa	Evans	
Euryalas	Bignold	M. M. & Co
Ellora	Lyne	M. M. & Co
Ekwa	Kelner	M. M. & Co
Egra	Chiwas	M. M. & Co.
Friedels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Futala	Cave	M. M. & Co
Gryfevale	Steel	J. F. & Co
Havildar	Oakesbott	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hesperus	Sandass	P. & O. S. N. Co
Hejaz	Fisher	NF. NE. T. M. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Kilchattan	Macmillan	M. & A. G. Co.
Kaisenda	Mourad	B. & P. S. N.
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Kratos	Halburg	T. M. & Co
Madura	Mortan	M. M. & Co
Meteor	Remmerseen	W. & A. G & Co
Okura	Pick	M. M. & Co
Ormara	McLean	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & eO
Rikard Nordrook	Hunn	F. F. Compbell
Rena	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Risaldar	Bullen	T. M. & Co
Rotenfels	M. Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi New Year Day, Bank Holiday.
Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency vs. Hindus, (Third Day), 12 noon.
Poona Races.

MONDAY, September 14th.

Meeting of the Standing Committee at the Municipal Office—3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30

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Domestic Occurrence

BIRTH.

BRANCHE.—On the 9th September, at Bhusaval, the wife of T. S. Branche, Traffic Department, G. I. P. R. of a daughter.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D., Commanding.

Sept. 11.

285 Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Head-quarters as strong as possible at 8 a.m., on Sunday the 13th instant to proceed to Mahaluxmi Battery for 6 in. Gun drill

Members in possession of Cars and Bicycles or those living in the Vicinity of Mahaluxmi may proceed direct to the Battery and should be there by 8-45 a.m. Members should have breakfast before coming on parade. Tiffin and Tea will be provided.

Cars have been arranged for to take members parading at Headquarters out to Mahaluxmi.

296 Parades.—The 20 N. C. O. and men detailed for 15 pr. Detachments will parade at the Headquarters on Monday next at 6-15 p.m., for Drill and Instruction by the O. C. City Section.

Dress:—Uniform, Khaki shirts and caps.

297 Instructional classes.—A Gun Laying Class and A. D. R. F. Class will be started next week. Names of candidates to be submitted to the Adjutant B. V. A. at once.

298 Enrolment.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Sub-Section No. 2 Company:—

No. 1644 Gunner E. G. Taylor.

299 Transfers.—The following transfers will take effect from to-day's date:—

No. 650 Gr. Higgins from "D" Sub-Sec. No. 1 Coy. to "C" Sub-Sec. No. 2 Coy.
No. 1601 Gr. Moss from "C" Sub-Sec. No. 1 Coy. to "C" Sub-Sec. No. 2 Coy.
No. 1620 Gr. Coates from "A" Sub-Sec. to "C" Sub-Sec. No. 2 Company.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Sept. 12.

771. Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending September 19th:—

"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company' Monday Thursday at 7-30 a.m.
"C" Company, Monday Wednesday, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday and Friday. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress: Uniform, drill order with helmets.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Fall in at the Gymkhana. Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki. Topees of any pattern.

I. Motor Reserve, parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. (commencing from Thursday next) Dress.—Mufti.
II. "C" Coy. N. C. Officers to parade every evening at 6-15 p.m.

RECRUITS.

"A" Company daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, 7-30 a.m. (Mufti).
"C" Company, Daily at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"F" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkana. Monday and Thursday, 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters Special Reserve attached to "G" Company wil drill with the recruits on the above mentioned days.

772. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Sunday 13th, "D" Company, Recruits only.
Monday 14th, "D" Company, Recruits only.
Tuesday 15th, "B" Company, Recruits only.
Wednesday 16th, "G" Company, Recruits only.
Thursday 17th, "C" Company, Recruits only.
Friday 18th, "B" Company, Recruits only.
Saturday 19th, "F" Company, Recruits only.
Sunday 20th, "F" Company, Recruits only.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m., on Saturday, the 12th September, 1914.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

List of passengers per steamer Maldavia which arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from London:—

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Anderson, Mrs. J. J. Tracey, Mrs. J. G. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bailey, Miss E. M. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kean and child; Mr. G. A. Wathan, Mr. J. B. Remington, Mrs. A. C. More, Mr. B. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. A. N. Colville and maid; Mr. R. J. Pennyarnick, Mr. J. E. Gately, Mr. S. A. Ali, Lt. C. T. M. Smith, Mr. Brierley, Mr. Henry Hill, Mr. H. E. Watson, Mr. G. G. Armstrong, Mr. N. E. Hickness, Mr. C. Hasenbalg, Mr. Jamed Steele, Mr. W. L. Cunningnam, Cir. Allen Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Pandole, Mr. J. A. Polyblank, Mr. P. L. Jackson, Mr. E. G. Pearson, Mr. E. H. Tourlend, Mr. E. H. Wright, Mr. C. D. H. Hindley, Mr. C. F. Satow, Mr. E. P. Widdlcombe, Mr. C. L. Colthurst, Mr. E. C. Her, Mr. B. E. Higman, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mathews, Mr. J. A. Bamford, Capt. and Mrs. D. Russell, Dr. V. S. J. Croley, Mr. L. W. Gates, Mr. W. G. Hernett. Mr. A. Baglesome, Mr. C. S. Horn, Mr. M. H. Oldfield, Mr. S. Corbett, Mr. H. W. Howell, Dr. J. A. Sen, Mr. J. C. E. Petrie, Mr. P. G. Lilley, Mr. L. J. Hicks, Mr. A. B. Hughes, Mr. R. H. Fergus, Mr. A. C. Burstal, Mrs. Petrie, Dr. A. Caddy, Mrs. Luxmore, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. B. Colville, Mr. G. Peddie, Hon. M. Sahay, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. S. Sinha, Mr. C. Ismay, Mr. R. P. L. Townshend, Mr. J. C. F. Deadue, Mr. A. Eaglesome, Mrs. G. F. Satow, Capt. J. A. Olsen, Mr. S. E. Billimoria, Mr. H. V. Mehta, Mrs. B. F. Higman, Mr. J. Brownlow, Mr. Walton, Mr. Moor, Mr. W. T. Hudson, Mr. R. C. Latten, Mr. A. T. R. Mortimoore, Capt. H. H. Courtney, Maj. S. G. Hume, Maj. A. Panet, Lt.-Col. T. G. Black, Col. G. D. Chatterton, Capt. G. B. Cooper, Capt. H. R. Dickson, Capt. H. P. Scott, Capt. A. S. Maclean, Capt. A. B. Maclean, Capt. A. S. Maclean, Capt. A. C. Crookshank, Capt. W. C. Britton, 2nd Lt. W. R. Elphick, 2nd Lt. W. R. Lambert, 2nd Lt. C. W. Balin, 2nd Lt. A. Chand, 2nd Lt. T. B. Cheney, Lt. Jaffar Din, Lt. N. S. Jafar, Lt. R. Lee, Lt. Cd. Martin, Lt. B. A. Mitra, Lt. T. B. Paul, Lt. S. Sastry, Lt. P. Savage, Lt. J. R. Smith, Lt. P. Venugopal, Lt. P. Veiyra, N. S. W. Aldridge, N./S. W. M. Aldridge, N./S. E. M. Bell, N./S. L. B. Drunwoodie, N./S. P. Exshaw, N./S M. G. Gilmore, N./S. V. T. Lamb, N./S. C. S. McGowan, N./S. B. J. Reid, N./S. B. L. Scott, Cond. G. Deebie, Cond. C. F. Limes, Mr. B. C. Scroggie, Mr. W. C. Dillon, Mr. Murray Gralum, Mr. C. McWilliams, Mr. Joseph Burton, Mr. J. B. Thorston, Mr. A. McDougal, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cown, Mr. A. T. Reeve, Mr. G. W. B. Martin, Mr. H. H. Smith, Mr. N. Naplusel, Mr. W. A. Leonard, and Mr. J. P. Millon.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Due London 2nd October, Mr P K Achargi, Mr Amar Singh Bhalla, Mrs Quinson, Anderson, Miss Barrow, Mr Brijlal Chamba, Mr A Brito, Mr B M Burna, Miss Campbell, Mr J Cave, Mr G F S Collins, Mr G F S Collins, Mr G M Cuddow, Mr C X, da Silva Mrs C T Davis, Mrs F M Dawes, Mr Diwanchand, Miss G Floyd, Mr A Gankrodger, Mr J S Garewal, Mr A S Garewal, Mr H Giberne, Mrs Gillespie, Mrs Gokalchand, Mrs Graeme, Mr E H Holliday, Mrs H Hudson, Mr D R Kalia, Mr G Kaul, Mr H Le Mesurier, Mr & Mrs Litchfield, Mr F G Maynard, Mr McDearmid, Miss Metcalfe, Mr Millar, Mr Nanakchand, Mr B C S Narayana Mr Nihalchand, Mr S Roy, Mrs Radford, Soung, Mrs Stone & child, Miss G G Thompson, Lady Willcocks, Mr A Konoff, Commander Alberto Alessi, Lieut. Cesari Antilli, Mr Haridass, Mr L Stephen, Mr Arthur Caspersz, Mrs H B de V Wilkinson, Mr R R Mehan Dr T E Carr, Mr M B Nath, Miss Prof Camillo Alexandri, Miss Grey, Mr M Kharitiram, Mr R Birnie, Capt E R Armstrong, Mr J P Jeejeebhoy, Mr W May Arrindell, Mrs Carr, Dr J Barreto.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. Vaman R. Joshi B.A., will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the Local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on Sunday the 13th instant at 5-30 p.m.

THE ARAYN EXCELSIOR LEAGU

A public lecture under the auspices of the above League will be delivered tomorrow, at 4-15 p.m., (S. T.), in New English School, Kashi Baug, near C. P. Tank by Mr. P. G. Namjoshi on the second stage of Hatyoga with experiments. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

DAIWADNYA ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of the Daiwadnya community will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of "Shrimangal Harichandralaya," Sandurst Road, under the presidentship of Professor Vinayakrao N. Hate, B. Sc., to express its sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and full confidence in the ultimate success of the British arms.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

"The Prince of Darkness," a magnificent drama in six parts, constitutes the main feature of this week's holiday programme. It is produced by the Aquila Co., famous for their thrilling dramas, and embodies all those artistic touches that lift a film above the ordinary.

The new series of "Indian Animated Cartoons" to be shown this week is full of topical subjects, and includes portraits of leading war personalities with a map of Liege.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Friday no cases of either cholera or small-pox were registered in Bombay City. There was one attack of cholera. The total mortality from all causes in the above period was 76 as compared with 78 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 109 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Thursday was 1826, five of them being found to be plague infected. B Ward contributed three of these plague rats and E Ward two.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Arabia with the homeward Mails of the 5th instant arrived Aden at noon on Thursday.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

PRESIDENCY V. HINDUS.

HINDUS TOTAL 171.

PRESIDENCY RETRIEVE THEIR POSITION.

BRILLIANT STAND BY SIMMS AND SALTER.

The second day's play in the Presidency-Hindu match commenced shortly before noon yesterday, a larger number of spectators being present at the start than on the opening day.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon again graced the occasion with his presence and watched the game with keen interest.

Overnight the Presidency had made 125 runs in their first attempt, the Hindus replying with 121 for 7 wickets, which total they carried to 171 yesterday morning, thus gaining a lead of 46 runs. The Presidency then entered upon their second innings and knocked up 159 for 6 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day. The game thus stands in an interesting position. The Presidency have so far made an aggregate of 284 and have still 4 wickets in hand, while the Hindus have 171 to their credit with an innings in reserve. This leaves the game an open one, in which neither side can claim an advantage over the other.

A MEMORABLE STAND.

When the Presidency entered upon their second venture at 1-15 p.m., the outlook for them was not exactly promising. But they made a most gallant effort to retrieve their position and they succeeded in their attempt to a very great extent. They have not only wiped off the Hindu lead but have been able to carry their score to a point which, as stated above, leaves the game quite open. The start which they made was not encouraging for they lost their foremost bat Major Greig when the great batsman had only made 10. Cheetham was sent back at 35 and only 11 runs later Haughton was also dismissed. At this stage it appeared as if a rot had set in and the sorry procession of the previous day was going to be repeated. Then however came a brilliant fourth-wicket stand by Salter and Simms, which would go down in the history of these international struggles as one of the most memorable ever made on the tricky Bombay wickets. This partnership was the turning point in the Presidency's second innings.

AN EXHILARATING PERIOD.

These two batsmen had to play an uphill game, under disheartening circumstances. They knew that the last hopes of a Presidency stand depended almost entirely upon their efforts and that a dissolution of their partnership would leave the way open for a complete rout. But nothing undaunted they, by a plucky effort, steadily raised the score and when an adjournment was made at 4 p.m. owing to rain, they had taken the score to 92 without being separated. On the re-start, they set to work in right earnest and treated the spectators to one of the most exhilarating displays of cricket seen for a long time. Boundaries became the order of the day, and 67 runs were hit up in 35 minutes. Before the re-start they had wisely taken no risks though at the same time they had let no loose deliveries go unpunished. But after the rains had made it somewhat difficult for the bowlers to ho the ball, they slogged away merrily and were not separated until they had added 92 for the fourth wicket. Later on Wilson batted with even greater freedom, 16 runs being hit off in one over.

GUNPAT'S PLUCKY INNINGS.

The outstanding feature of the Hindu batting was the plucky innings of Gunpat. This dashing young batsman gave a superb display of brilliant hitting, meeting all the Presidency attack with engaging confidence. His was, in every sense, of the word, a highly meritorious performance and if it was not quite faultless it should be borne in mind that to add as many runs as possible for the last wicket was the paramount object, which guided his forcing tactics and these necessarily involved the taking of risks. These he cheerfully took and the hour of magnificent hitting in which he indulged came as a welcome and much-sought relief after the comparatively dull cricket of the previous day. His unconquered innings of 56 included no less than five 4's and an equal number of 3's.

BALOO'S DEADLY ATTACK.

Baloo did not trundle up to his great reputation on the first day but yesterday he bowled with deadly effect and the way in which he broke in from leg recalled the halcyon days of his brilliant trundling of half a decade ago. The ball, with which he spread-eagled Haughton's wickets, would have beat the most wary of batsmen. Up to the adjournment caused by the rains, he showed handsome bowling figures but subsequently he, in common with other bowlers, found the ground somewhat slippery and could not get the same command over the ball that he had previously, with the result that his analysis was spoiled to some extent.

THE PLAY.

The over-night Hindu not-outs Gunpat and Shivram resumed to Simms and Wilson, who trundled from the Gymkhana and Police Court ends respectively. Gunpat opened the day's account with a single off the Sussex amateur. Shivram securing a 4 off Wilson in his first over. A little later Gunpat had a "life." He edged one of Simms' deliveries into the slips but Haughton failed to hold the ball. The total was carried to 130 on Gunpat scoring 3 with an uppish stroke off Wilson, and a fine drive for 4 off Simms in the following over. The two brothers looked well-set and were playing a confident game, when, however, at 139 Shivram was out to a catch in the slips by Simms off Wilson (139-8-5). Baloo, who now joined his brother Gunpat, had a short existence, being held at the wickets by Sprott, Wilson again being the successful bowler (139-9-0). Chandarana was now associated with Gunpat, who getting a single signalled 140. This brought him to the other end to face Wilson. He got a 2 off the third ball and then off the last delivery managed to get a single, which again enabled him to face the bowling at the other end Gunpat continued augmenting the score. every run being cheered by the spectators, and then a yell went up as with a boundary hit by the same batsman 160 was telegraphed Gunpat was then missed a second time. He skied Simms and was missed by Scott in the country. All the scoring had so far been done by Gunpat and at every last ball of an over the spectators shouted out a warning and the batsmen managed to snatch a run, enabling Gunpat to face the bowlers all the time. Chandarana got a knock after a long time and he soon sent a ball into Haughton's hands in the slips, which the fieldsman however dropped. At 158 Greig was entrusted with the attack and with a bye for 2, the scoring board showed 160. Gunpat then reached his own half century amid loud cheering by cutting Greig for 3. Chandrana then made the first scoring hit of his innings, by hitting one of Wilson's deliveries for 2. Gunpat continued his merry career, putting Greig to the leg boundary and hoisting 170. Chandarana then stepped out to slash at one of Greig's tempting deliveries and was smartly stumped by Sprott, the Hindus' first innings thus closing at 1 p. m. at 171 (171-10-2).

PRESIDENCY'S SECOND VENTURE.

The Presidency entered upon their second innings at 1-15 p.m. with an adverse balance of 46 runs. Cheetham and Major Greig faced Chandarana and Baloo, and the first-named started the account with a single off Chandarana, Major Greig responding with a like number. Maj. Greig, then pulled Baloo, who trundled from the Police Court end, to the Western boundary. Cheetham was missed in the slips by Deodher off Chandarana Encouraged by the new lease of life he cut Baloo to the ropes, sending up 10. He was at this stage given a substitute runner. A few singles followed and then Cheetham carried the total to 20 by beautifully placing Baloo to the leg boundary. The Presidency then, met with a disaster, Major Greig being completely beaten by Baloo with a well-pitched delivery (24-1-10). His second early dismissal was again received with loud cheering by Hindu supporters and it spread corresponding gloom in the Presidency ranks. Salter, the next man in Cheetham got 4 with a fine boundary hit off Chandarana. Salter replied in the next over by putting Baloo to the leg boundary, 30 being signalled. Three runs later Oghad Shunker relieved Chandarana, and at 35, Cheetham was given out caught at the wickets by Diveker off Baloo, (35-2-17) Haughton partnered Salter, and soon after an adjournment was made for luncheon.

HAUGHTON BEATEN.

On resuming after the luncheon interval, Salter and Haughton resumed to Oghad Shunker and Baloo. The bowlers sent down a maiden over each and in Oghad Shunker's next over Salter got a single and Haughton two. Salter next signalled 40 with two 2's off Baloo. At 45 Date relieved Oghad Shunker, and just after the Presidency had wiped off the Hindu lead on the first innings, Baloo got past Haughton's defence with a beauty of a ball that broke in tremendously from the leg (46—3—5). Simms next went in, and the last hopes of making a stand now centred in the Sussex amateur. He marked his advent with a beautiful glance to the leg boundary, which brought up the half century. Date's second over realised 2 and Salter then cut Baloo for 4, next hitting him for 2. In the next over Simms hit Date to the ropes, the scoring board showing 60, which was soon afer followed by 70. Oghad Shunker once more trundled from the Gymkhana end, Salter glancing him to leg for 2. At the other end Chandarana relieved Baloo, and shortly after Salter made a magnificent boundary drive off Oghad Shunker, following it up with a fine pull to leg for 4 and hoisting 80. At 88 Shivram took up the attack from Oghad Shunker, Baloo going in place of Chandarana at the other end. 90 was hoisted, and shortly after Salter hit a tremendous "skyer." Deodher attempted a fine running catch but just failed to hold the ball. At 4 p.m. a smart shower of rain came down, which stopped play for 70 minutes. The game was resumed at 5-10 p.m., Salter cutting Shivram for a single, and in the next over treating Baloo in a similar manner. He next got two 2's off Shivram, and the Sussex amateur then telegraphed the century amid loud cheering by sending Baloo to the Waudby Road boundary. Salter secured a four by sending a full toss from Baloo to the ropes and 110 was signalled shortly after. Salter then reached his own half century.

BOUNDARIES THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

Both batsman had evidently opened out and 120 was not long in coming. The pace had been made a bit too fast to suit the Hindu skipper, who rang another change in bowling, Oghad Shunkar relieving Baloo Boundaries now became the order of the day and 130 was quickly hoisted.

Salter did not long survive his half century, for he had added only 6 when Date who had lately taken up the attack from Shivram, broke through his defence. The outgoing batsman had played beautiful cricket for his 56, and had with Simms brought the total from 46 at the fall of the third to 138 at the fall of the fourth wicket. His contribution included six 4's and he received a magnificent ovation on his return to the pavilion. (138-4-56). Wilson, who joined Simms, opened merrily ttwice sending Date to the boundary and putting up 140, which was quickly followed by 150. The rate at which the score mounted up might be imagined from the fact that 16 runs were hit up in Date's next over. At 158 Simms' brilliant career came to a close. He slashed at Baloo and the "skyer" went into the hands of Vithal in the country. The Sussex amateur was also accorded a warm reception on his return to the pavilion (158-5-48). Kirkwood joined Wilson, who lifted Oghad Shunker, who had lately relieved Date, and Gunpat brought off a running catch. Wilson in his brief career had hit up 14 (159—6—14).

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

H. Cheetham, c Deodher, b Baloo	10
Major J. G. Greig, c Vithal, b Oghad Shunker	26
M. G. Salter, c Gunpat, b Date	12
Major Haughton, c Deodher, b Oghad Shunker	10
H. L. Simms, st Diveker, b Date	11
Kirkwood, st Diveker, b Baloo	12
S. E. G. West, l-b-w, b Baloo	6
Sir F. L. Sprott (Capt.), l-b-w, b Date	15
K. H. McCormack, b Oghad Shunker	2
J. C. Scott, b Baloo	11
C. H. E. Wilson, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	125

2nd Innings.

H. Cheetham, c. Diveker b. Baloo	17
Major J. G. Greig, b. Baloo	10
M. G. Salter, b. Date	56
Major E. J. H. Haughton, b. Baloo	5
H. Simms, c. Vithal b. Baloo	48
Wilson, c. Gunpat b. Oghad Shunker	14
Kirkwood, not out	0
The rest to bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wickets)	159

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

S. K. Diveker, l-b-w, b Simms	13
Gaikwar, c Sprott, b Simms	1
D. B. Deodher, b Haughton	58
P. Vithal, b Simms	0
K. A. Date, b Simms	1
Oghad Shunker, (run out)	17
M. D. Pai (Capt.), c Scott, b Simms	2
P Gunpat (not out)	56
P Shivram c Simms b Wilson	5
P Baloo c Sprott b Wilson	0
M. H. Chandarana, st. Sprott b Greig	2
Extras	16
Total	171

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Presidency.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Chandarana	11	34	1	0
Baloo	24	32	10	4
Oghad Shunker	19	34	6	3
Date	9	15	2	3

Hindus—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Simms	23	5	47	5
Wilson	16	3	43	2
Kirkwood	3	0	10	0
Greig	13	4	25	1
Haughton	2	0	18	1
West	3	0	12	0

THE PARSI VICTORY.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE JAMSAHEB.

His Highness the Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji has sent the following telegram to Mr. J. S. Wadia, Captain of the Parsi representative Eleven:

"Accept congratulations from self and staff on your splendid win and your able generalship which must be very gratifying to Parsi community."

POONA RACING.

TENTH DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

To be run on Saturday, 12th September.)

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m., Thursday, 10th September:—

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mayfowl 9-12, Dalmatia 9-2, Jacamar 8-12, Work Girl 8-12, Hilarity 8-10, Royal Sym 8-9, Cherrywood 8-8, Matchlock 8-0, Melliot 7-12, Refresher 7-4, Hamara 6-12, Miss Drake 6-12.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Paul Pry 10-5, Lithosian 9-9, Lakme 9-6, Borgia 7-13, Impecunious 7-6, Veera (late Eagle Bird) 7-0.

THE ARAB FLYING PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Niazm-ul-Mulk 10-4, Harry Johnson 9-8, Ace of Hearts 9-6, Haify 9-5, Young Salanic 9-4, Tulwar 9-0, Minerva 8-9, Clarenceux 7-13, Ajmer 7-12, Thabashir 7-8, Welcome 7-3, Chichester 7-3.

THE TALEGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Ace of Hearts 9-6, Bravo 9-3, Ream 9-2, Dido 9-2, Maidania 8-8, Bahlool 8-6, Tenebreuse 8-5, Mat-hat-Baig 8-2, Hidalgo 8-0, Ben Hur 7-13, Abdul Aziz 7-6, Zigomar 7-4.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Spring Daisy 12-12, Friendship 9-5, Millers Daughter 8-11, Pelt 8-8, Tomsfield 8-0, First Choice 7-2, Goldfinch 6-7.

THE KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Longboat 9-13, Salisbury 9-4, Durban 9-4, Groqua 9-2, Lot 8-10, Ambassador 8-9, Alwar 8-7, Mars 8-6, Mulberry 8-5, Kaiser 8-5, Beethoven 8-4, Arabian Spot 8-3, The Tetrarch 8-2, Newmarket 8-1, Aden 8-0, Aye Aye Sir 7-11, Engine 7-10, Present 7-8, Malayeh 7-8, Faleh Khan 7-7, Triumph 7-7.

THE KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Nawabzada 9-5, Saood 9-3, American Spot 9-3, Cardiff 9-2, Royalist 8-13, Meteor 8-6, Investment 8-5, Red Prince 8-5, Khailan 8-0, Alman 7-12, Kaiumers 7-7, Sayel 7-6, Jemadar 7-5.

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance.

Purity, Dhaman, Nakib and Huzat.

ST. LEGER RESULT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Cressingham was ridden by Jellis and courageous by Watts.

Additional starters were:—White Lie (Saxby) and Magyar (Randall). Shepherd King, Puyfondu, and King Edgar did not run.

MAIL STEAMER'S VOYAGE.

STOPPED MANY TIMES BY WARSHIPS.

PASSENGERS' NARRATIVES.

The English mail steamer Moldavia arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with a large number of passengers. She left London on August 21st, and had an interesting if somewhat uneventful voyage out. The interest of the voyage, passengers interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative stated, lay in the number of times the ship was "pulled up" by warships.

The first stop was off Dover, where a British man-of-war made some communication to the captain, the purport of which was of course unknown to the passengers. Again at Plymouth, a British man-of-war came on the scene, and it was understood that an escort was to be provided. This was not done, however, and the Moldavia went her way alone until somewhere in the Bay a French cruiser came in sight, and gave the mail steamer a new course to steer for Gibraltar.

Just before arriving at "the Rock," another French battleship came up and the commander had a "pow-wow" with the master of the mail boat. Thereafter right through the Mediterranean French warships were constantly being sighted.

The way in which the men-of-war approached the mail boat aroused the admiration of the passengers. "We saw a warship approaching," said one gentlemen, "and when she got quite close she appeared to be suddenly jerked round. A few minutes later she was almost alongside, and the conversation between the commanders on the two bridges was proceeding."

"Once in the night," he went on, "we were pulledup, this time by a French gunboat, and after the necessary communications had been made we got under way again. As we moved off, the men on the French ship cheered us lustily, shouting 'hip-hip-hurrahs' for all the world like Englishmen."

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Pandit charged Haridass Hargovind with cheating one Salebhoy Ismailji in respect of twelve pairs of boots and shoes valued at Rs. 110.

The prosecution evidence was that some days ago the accused went to the complainant's shop and purchased twelve pairs of boots and shoes. He asked the complainant to send his servant with him as far as his house for the money. The accused took the servant to a house at Kalbadevi Road, and after the taking the goods from him disappeared by the back door.

Mr. M. M. Desai, who appeared for the accused, took up the defence of mistaken identity, and proved that the accused was not in Bombay at the time the offence was committed. The evidence showed that the accused was at Mehsana at the time.

On the evidence, his Worship ordered the accused to be acquitted.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Rughnathrao of the C.I.D., charged Krishnarao R. Rane, an astrologer residing at Andheri, and Keshav Narayan Mantri and Ganpatrao R. Gupte with cheating Luxmon Narayan and Daji Govind in respect of Rs. 2.000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Mr. N. N. Saher and Mr. Gadkari defended the accused; Mr. V. F. Vicaji and Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainants.

The facts of this case have been previously reported. The prosecution case was that the accused obtained the money from the complainants representing that he would influence Mr. Smith, Assistant Collector of Abkari, and get them liquor shop licenses. The complainants waited for some time, but when they could not get a license, they complained to the police.

One of the complainants was further examined, and the hearing was adjourned.

TWO RAILWAY FATALITIES.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. H. P. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the death of one Rajubai, a Hindu woman aged about 50.

It appeared that the deceased arrived by a B. B. and C. I. Railway's through passenger train on Thursday morning. She was to alight at Grant Road, but owing to some misunderstanding got down at Elphinstone Road. A little later she discovered her mistake and tried to get in when the train started and she fell between the foot-board and the platform. She was picked up after the train had been stopped and removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died.

The jury returned a verdict of death from shock following the injuries received by her accidentally falling between the train and the platform. They added a rider that in their opinion the time taken between Grant Road Station and the J. J. Hospital in removing the deceased, namely, an hour and ten minutes was excessive.

Mr. Lattey also held an inquest touching the death of one Gangaram Mahadu, a Hindu.

The evidence was that the deceased was in the habit of going along the railway lines near Curry Road Station on his way home and he was found lying dead between the two lines on Thursday night.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, September 12, 1914.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The news from the seat of war in France continues to be of a highly satisfactory character. A German official report, which has come presumably via Amsterdam or Copenhagen, admits that, after a two days' battle, the Germans have been forced to retire. The British official report gives us the position up to Wednesday and states that the enemy had then been driven back all along the line. It is not clear, however, whether the expression "all along the line" refers to more than the line on which the British force is operating. There have been considerable captures of prisoners and guns, the second army corps having captured a whole battery, and it is stated that the Germans are very exhausted. A French official communiqué issued in Paris late on Thursday night confirms the report of British successes and adds the eminently satisfactory news that the Allies' left wing during four days' fighting advanced 37½ miles. Only in the extreme east has there been any advance on the part of the enemy. Towards Nancy, says the communiqué, they had slightly advanced along the Chateau Salins road, Chateau Salins being about twenty miles east of Nancy on the other side of the frontier. The French however, have gained ground in the Forest of Chambenoux. We may look forward with confidence to news of a continued advance of the Allies' left wing during the next few days. It is not improbable that the British Army in France has now received, or is about to receive, valuable reinforcements and it is dealing with an enemy suffering from exhaustion and whose reinforcements are exposed, as we predicted would be the case, to the harrying operations of a Belgian force operating from Wetteran, a few miles north of Brussels.

Confidence in the vigour and energy with which the British troops will assist their allies in pursuing the offensive is the more strongly engendered by the stirring story of the splendid resistance they offered to overwhelming numbers in the Battle of Mons and the following retirement. We have now Field-Marshall French's official despatch detailing these operations. It is clear that the British troops were placed, from the beginning, in a position of extraordinary difficulty through no fault of their commander in making his dispositions. At the moment Sir John French's force arrived to take its place in the Allies' line, the Field Marshall was, of course, dependent on the French Headquarter's Staff for intelligence as to the enemy's strength and dispositions. The force, moreover, it must be remembered was not acting upon its own initiative but was undertaking operations in pursuance of General Joffre's general plan of campaign. This is entirely as it should be. The campaign is in the hands of the French and the British force could have been of little value, if it had not been placed fully and unreservedly at the disposal of General Joffre. We have no sympathy with the suggestion put forward in London a few days ago that the British should be allowed to operate independently from a base on the sea coast. The absurdity of the proposal has been clearly demonstrated by events, now that the French strategical scheme is beginning to demonstrate the wisdom of those responsible for it in refusing to allow themselves to be exhausted, or led into what might have proved a fatal decisive action on ground of the enemy's choosing. However that may be, it was the misfortune of the British commander that he was obliged to take up a position which might have been advantageous, if the information as to the enemy's strength had been correct. The French Headquarters Staff believed that only two German corps were in front of the British position, but the next day "the most unexpected telegrams" were received from General Joffre showing that the British had to deal with three German Corps on its front and a fourth engaged in a turning movement from Tournai, and that simultaneously the French troops were retiring. This necessitated an immediate withdrawal to a previously reconnoitred position extending westwards from Maubeuge, twelve miles due south of Mons, to Valenciennes. But the numbers of the enemy and the exhaustion of the British in the face of a retirement which was accompanied by continuous hard fighting involved a further retirement and ultimately on the 25th August the force reached the St. Quentin line, after a day and night of continual harassment on the part of the enemy. Fighting was resumed the next day and the retirement was again continued until, on the 28th August, the force had thrown off the weight of the enemy's pursuit and was able to halt on the Chauny-La Fere line. Field Marshall French explains that the necessity to reach the Somme or Oise as being due to the continued retirement of the French on his right, his exposed left flank and the exhausted condition of his troops.

It was after this that the Allies' were able to withdraw further to the line of the Marne, where the value of the fighting character of their retreat was demonstrated by the exhaustion of the enemy which enabled them to recuperate comparatively at their leisure, and subsequently to assume the offensive with the satisfactory results we now know. The whole Despatch, though couched in modest language, exhibits the British force in a light, which it is no exaggeration to describe as heroic. To that heroism, and the equally splendid conduct of the French troops under circumstances of similar difficulty, we owe it that the French and British Armies are practically intact and full of vigour, energy and spirit, which is enabling them to-day to force back an invader, who, in spite of overwhelming advantages, has never succeeded in dealing one effective blow at the opposing armies, and is now learning what it means almost to have reached his goal without first having succeeded in definitely establishing the superiority of his forces.

BONDS OF EMPIRE.

The "tremendous sensation," recorded by Reuter, in the House of Commons on Wednesday on the occasion of the reading of the Viceroy's statement in regard to India's offers of assistance at this crisis furnish an abundance of food for thought. India's eager and enthusiastic co-operation with the Empire will doubtless be interpreted by each man according to his own notions and predilections. In respect to some members of the House who have been apt in the past to preserve an attitude of mental detachment, if not indifference, towards Indian affairs, it will, it is to be hoped, help to revivify their sense of political responsibility to this country. By others it will be welcomed as a turning point in Indian evolution, leading surely to a real union of hearts in the future as there is of hands at this hour. By some, again, it will be regarded as an indisputable proof of the marvellous success of British rule, in spite of shortcomings, and a manifestation of the Indian spirit which is attempting to-day to return a hundredfold to Britain the bread she has cast upon India's waters. To all, moreover, who are not entirely without some political insight or imagination, it has doubtless something of the effulgence of an unexpected star in the sky, presaging the advent of a brighter era not only for the Empire, but for the world.

The war has proved the possibility of the most complex political adjustments and the fundamental unity of the Empire, in answer to whose clear call racial distinctions have been weakened, if not obliterated, falsifying much that has long been current in the loose political thought of our time. We have seen how party strife in England, which bade fair to plunge it in a fratricidal conflict, was hushed at the first breath of war, and no more moving incident in modern political history can be recalled than when Mr Redmond, speaking on behalf of the Irish Nationalists, declared that "the democracy of Ireland would turn to this country with the utmost anxiety and sympathy in every trial and danger that she might have to face." The answer of the self-governing Dominions to the silent appeal of the Mother Country is another striking refutation of the oft-repeated declaration of political pessimists that the bonds of Empire have a tendency to slacken in an ever-growing democratic environment. We realise to-day, more fully than we did before, that union and unity, although they naturally rest to a large extent on considerations of material profit, are based on the possession of common ideals of liberty and free individual development, on historical memories and associations, and on mutual understanding and tolerance. Whatever, therefore, might have been of a separatist tendency in British Colonial history is, after all, but a stage on the road of political evolution bringing us nearer to the ideal Empire. The locally controlled Australian navy, illustrating defence; the Taft-Laurier negotiation, illustrating foreign relations; the Nationalisation Bill in Canada, recognising the extra-territorial validity of Dominion legislation; the express or implied admission by responsible statesmen, in connection with the question of Indian emigration, that powers even reserved by law by the Imperial Government cannot in practice be exercised, combine to prove virtual independence. But behind this independence, there is a new and higher order of unity in which sentiment or loyalty, reasoned, refined, sublimated and powerful, is by no means the least important factor.

Notes of the Day

Germany's Contemplated Loan.

We commented yesterday on the almost insurmountable difficulties of a financial nature with which Germany is confronted. A telegram from Amsterdam to-day states that she is contemplating a war loan of fifty millions sterling Treasury bonds at 97½, but the success of the loan is regarded as most improbable. Indeed, the prospects of raising a loan in Europe are so poor that we anticipate Germany will shortly be seeking financial assistance from the United States. It is, of course, difficult to predict the failure of any German loan that might be floated in New York, but doubtless the Washington Government and the Americans at large recognise that they would be doing a service to themselves and to mankind in general if they would extend their neutrality so far as to refuse to lend to belligerents in the war while it lasts; for by denying a loan particularly to Germany, who would, of course, use it for the purposes of war, they would not merely be rendering a service to her, but helping to bring the war to a speedier termination.

Albania's Troubles.

Albania, whose affairs loomed so large in the mind of the ordinary newspaper reader till the outbreak of the present war, has now almost passed into the region of neglect, so far as European politics are concerned, and the announcement the other day that a son of Abdul Hamid is about to be proclaimed King merely serves as an indication that the Turkish element has probably become politically supreme in the country. What has happened to Prince William von Wied? Probably he has been encompassed by his enemies, the present preoccupations of his protectors, Austria and Italy, preventing any effective assistance. Abdul Hamid's son may be making a bold bid for the throne, but it is greatly to be feared that his occupation of it, if that should come to pass, is hardly likely to be lasting, for it is certain that the position of Albania in Europe will need a thorough readjustment.

The Government and Mr. Gokhale.

The Bankipore "Express." recently gave publicity to the story that on the recommendation of Lord Hardinge, supported by Lord Crewe, the name of Mr. Gokhale was included among those upon whom the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire was to be conferred on the occasion of the last celebration of the King's birthday. The "Express" said that Mr. Gokhale, on being apprised of His Majesty's intention, wrote to say that while he was deeply grateful to His Majesty the King-Emperor for the same, he most humbly begged to be excused the high honour "on the ground that as a public man in his position he would be considerably hampered in the honest discharge of his duty by being charged with being a Government's man." "India" states that this is not quite the case. Mr. Gokhale's reply was to the effect that he preferred to be permitted to continue under his present simple designation, if his wish was not likely to be misconstrued; whereupon His Majesty was graciously pleased to allow the withdrawal of his name from the list. Lord Crewe, at the same time, intimated his regret that the Government could not mark their high sense of appreciation of Mr. Gokhale's public services.

Lancashire Contracts with India.

The greatest secrecy is being maintained (says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian") about a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce which was received by Lord Crewe on Thursday, August 13. The deputation, which was headed by the president of the chamber, Mr. R. N. Barclay, included some leading business men, and the purpose of their interview was understood to be to ask for a two months' delay in the delivery of Indian contracts—a matter, of course, of urgent importance to Lancashire. Both the India Office and the members of the deputation have refused to make any statement or to give any indication of the Secretary of State's reply.

Hospitals in the Presidency.

The Report on Civil Hospital and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency for last year, just issued, states that altogether 742 institutions were at work at the end of the year, and that considerable additions and improvements were made, but much still remains to be done, the pressing need of the majority of the mofussil hospitals being suitable accommodation for maternity, gynaecological or tuberculosis cases. We are told that in Bombay City the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital to be built at Parel, is urgently required for the large mill and general population in the north of the Island, and that in addition to this hospital an infirmary for chronic incurable cases and one or more tuberculosis hospital for advanced cases of tubercle are necessary to relieve the general hospitals of the city, which are not suitable for the treatment of these cases. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,355,620 as compared with 2,356,118 in 1912. On an average 58,431 patients received treatment annually as in-patients and 2,241,699 as tuberculosis hospitals for advanced cases of out-patients during the past three years as compared with 53,125 and 2,185,154, respectively treated during 1908-1810. Of the patients treated during the year 19,185 were Europeans and Eurasians, 1,481,909 were Hindus, 725,202 were Mussalmans and 129,324 belonged to other classes.

THE HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

Messrs Turner, Morrison & Co. ask as to publish the following:—

In reply to an enquiry from the Hon. Mr. A. Ahmed, C.S.I., I.S.O, President, Bihar & Orissa Provincial Haj Committee, Camp. Bankipur, concerning certain communications published in the "Biharee" of the 5th instant, Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. Ltd. Managing Agents of the Bombay & Persia S. N. Co. Ltd. have sent him the following telegram:—

Reference your letter fifth September to Calcutta Agents report stated to be from Khuddam-i-Kaba false and grossly exaggerated highest single fare September first never exceed rupees eighty return rupees 120 to-day's rate single 90 return 125 detention Bombay this year much less than in previous years four pilgrim steamers sailing this and next week Aden detention reports grossly exaggerated three steamers detained temporarily under Government instructions have since proceeded and landed pilgrims Jeddah no detention now route to Jeddah safe will be obliged if will kindly communicate this to Haj Committees other provinces and furnish us names of places where Haj Committees are formed.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Bombay University on Saturday, the 26th September, 1914, after the conclusion of the business of the meeting convened for that day, when Mr. Kajiji's motion regarding the revised regulations for the award of scholarships and prizes and amendments thereto moved by Professor S. R. Bhandarkar, Dr. A. G. Viegas and Mr. B. B. Joshi will be taken up for consideration.

BENGAL BRANCH OF WAR FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The Bengal branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund amounts to Rs. 3,63,000.

ALLIES' LEFT WING PRESSING THE ADVANCE.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK ALL ALONG THE LINE.

MANY PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

BRITAIN TO PUT 1,200,000 MEN IN THE FIELD.

GERMAN FLEET COMES OUT.

The German Fleet has apparently at last come out of the Kiel Canal, but not on the western side! It is out in the Baltic, where perhaps, the German Admiralty thinks—erroneously, of course,—that it is safe from the attentions of the British. Thirty-nine warships have been sighted steaming eastwards, and nine battleships were seen on Monday steaming towards Finland.

The news from France continues to be satisfactory. The Allies' left wing continues to advance and the enemy, after a two days' battle, was driven back all along the line. In four day's fighting the Allies advanced 37½ miles.

Fighting of the most violent order continues. The enemy, however, are reported to be suffering from exhaustion. In the meanwhile they are threatened by a new danger. A Belgian Army operating from Wetteren, just north of Brussels is harrying the rear of the German reinforcements that are being sent into France.

The Russian successes against the Austrians are being continued.

The 500,000 men required for Kitchener's second army have now been recruited to the number of 430,000. The Premier has asked Parliament for another 500,000, which will enable the Mother Country to put in the field 1,200,000 men exclusive of Territorials, and the Indian and Colonial Contingents.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GERMAN FLEET OUT IN BALTIC.

39 WARSHIPS STEAMING EASTWARDS.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 4-20 a.m.

It is reported from Copenhagen and Stockholm that the German fleet is active in the Baltic.

It has stopped a Swedish steamer and captured 36 British passengers.

Thirty-nine large warships were sighted on Tuesday from Huvudskaer steaming eastwards.

Nine battleships were seen on Monday off Storabjoern steaming towards Finand.

ACTIVITY OF BRITISH FLEET.

SWEEPING NORTH SEA.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 4-10 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that yesterday and to-day strong and numerous squadrons and flotillas made a complete sweep of the North Sea up to and into the Heligoland Bight.

The German fleet made no attempt to interfere with our movements. No German ship was seen.

GERMAN COLLIER CAPTURED.

6,000 TONS OF WELSH COAL ON BOARD

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 10, 7-30 p.m.

It is officially announced that H. M. S. Vindictive has captured a German collier in the Atlantic carrying 6,000 tons of Welsh coal.

GERMAN LINER CAPTURED.

400 PRISONERS ON BOARD.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

A British warship has brought the Hamburg-American Liner Bethanian into Kingstown, Jamaica, as a prize with 400 hundred prisoners on board.

INVESTMENT OF TSINGTAU TO BE DELAYED.

PEKING, Sept. 11.

The floods surrounding Tsingtau are spreading inland and will probably delay the Japanese investment for some months.

HOW THE PATHFINDER WAS SUNK.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 12-40 p.m.

The Press Association announces that the Pathfinder was sunk by a torpedo.

GERMANY'S WAR LOAN.

ATTEMPT TO RAISE 59 MILLION TREASURY BONDS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9.

Germany is about to endeavour to raise a war loan of fifty millions sterling Treasury bonds at 97½.

The success of the loan is regarded as most improbable.

ENEMY FURTHER DRIVEN BACK.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES BY BRITISH.

GERMANS EXHAUSTED.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 3-5 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the battle continued yesterday.

The enemy was driven back all along the line.

Field-Marshal French reports that the First Army Corps buried 200 Germans and took twelve machine-guns and some prisoners.

The Second Army Corps captured 350 prisoners and a battery.

The Germans have suffered heavily. It is stated that they are very exhausted.

The British have crossed the Marne in the northerly direction.

ALLIES' ADVANCE.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 4-20 p.m.

An official communique issued in Paris at eleven o'clock last evening say that on the left wing the British have followed up their success by capturing many prisoners and machine-guns. During the four days' battle the Allies advanced 37½ miles.

On the French centre and right, on Ornain and in Argonne, the position was stationary, both combatants maintaining their positions.

The enemy towards Nancy has slightly advanced along Chateau Salins road.

On the other hand the French have gained ground in the forest of Chambenoux.

The losses on both sides have been heavy.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

A French communique issued at 11 o'clock last night says that the Allies' left wing has crossed the Marne and is pursuing the retreating enemy. The advance of 37½ miles refers to this part of the battle. The Prussian guards have been thrown back.

The action continues with great violence.

FIGHTING ON THE MARNE.

GERMANS UNDER A TORRENT OF FIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 5-35 a.m.

The French correspondents describing the fighting on the Marne say that German pontoons were no sooner erected than guns of the 7th French Army destroyed them.

The Germans persisted and finally crossed under a torrent of fire.

Another captured German flag has been placed in the Invalides in Paris.

The bearer was frantically cheered and British soldiers in the crowd were carried shoulder high in triumph.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

A German official despatch admits that the Germans are retiring on the Marne after two days' battle.

Prince Ernest of Saxe-Meiningen has been killed at Namur.

CENTRE THE CRITICAL POINT.

MILITARY EXPERTS' VIEW.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 1-30 p.m.

Military experts regard the situation favourably but comment is cautious pending the result of the great struggle in the centre which is the critical point.

The Germans there are making a desperate effort to burst through. If the Allies can hold out there or better still push the enemy back then the situation for the Germans will be most unfavourable.

British soldiers have been astonished to see German officers driving their men with sword and revolver instead of leading them.

HEROIC AFFAIR IN NYASSALAND.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 9-15 p.m.

Mr. Harcourt gives the account of a heroic affair in Nyassaland. The main British force advanced in order to drive the enemy who was 400 strong across the frontier.

The Germans, however, evaded the force and attacked (it) at Karonga at sunrise yesterday. The place was defended by one officer and fifty men of the African rifles with eight civilians. This force resisted the attack of the Germans for three hours until help arrived.

The British had to make repeated bayonet charges to dislodge the enemy and captured two field-guns and two machine-guns. The enemy fled to Songwe. The British were too exhausted to pursue.

The enemy's casualties were seven officers killed and two wounded.

The British casualties were four officers killed and seven wounded.

BLANTYRE, (Nyassaland), Sept. 11.

Lieutenant P. D. Bishop commanded at Karonga when the German force made its attack.

BRITISH CASUALTIES 18,729.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 4-10 p.m.

The following additional casualties up to September 7th are announced:—ten officers killed, 63 wounded, 61 missing; 61 men killed, 510 wounded, 2,883 missing.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The total British casualties hitherto have amounted to 18,729 of all ranks, including 16,587 missing.

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Names have been issued of the nine officers killed, nine wounded and missing, 51 wounded and 39 missing. The following have been killed:—Major R. England, R.F.A., Captains E. Bradbury, R. H. A., Vandeleur, Essex Regiment, A. S. Williams, R.A.M.C., and Lieutenants Champion de Crespigny, Queen's Bays, J. D. Campbell, R. H. A., Juler, 5th Lancers, Kent, Hampshire Regiment, and 2nd Lieutenant Cowan, Hampshire Regiment.

Among the wounded and missing are:—Majors Barstow, R.E., Rickman, Rifle Brigade.

Among the wounded are:—Brigadier-General Headlam, Colonel Jackson, Hampshire Regiment, Majors Collins, East Lancashire Regiment, Day, Warwickshire Regiment, Hermann King, Queen's Bays, Hasting, West Kent Regiment, Sclater Boot, R.H.A., and Thoyts, Somersetshire Regiment.

The following casualties as a result of the fighting in the Cameroons are announced:—Captain Sherlock, 3rd Hussars, Lieutenants Stewart, Gloucestershire Regiment, Wickham Manchester Regiment, killed:

Major Puckle, Leicestershire Regiment, wounded and missing; Major Maclear, Dublin Fusiliers, wounded and missing.

Lieutenant Oldfield, West Surrey Regiment, has been killed in East Africa.

CRACOW NEXT.

AUSTRIANS EVACUATING FRONTIER CITY.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 4-10 p.m.

The Austrians are evacuating Cracow. The inhabitants are displaying Russian sympathies.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Military forces at Cracow are trying to induce the local rifle clubs to assist in the defence of the city.

Large numbers persist in resigning and others point to the uselessness of suffering and bombardment when there is no chance of an Austrian success.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

It is officially announced in Petrograd that the success of the Russians on the 9th instant over the Austro-German army operating in the district of Krasnik is developing.

Sanguinary fighting continues on the Tomaschoff-Rawarska front as far as the Dniester.

AUSTRIAN DISASTERS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Austrians have made several attempts to resume the offensive with disastrous results.

The Russian infantry and cavalry alike are daily taking vast numbers of prisoners.

SERVIAN SUCCESS ON THE DRINA.

ENEMY REPULSED ON THE LEFT BANK.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 12-40 p.m.

The Servians are fighting a successful engagement at Vishegrad. They have already thrown the enemy back on the left bank of the Drina.

SERVIANS IN HUNGARY.

ADVANCING IN GREAT NUMBERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NISH, Sept. 11.

A communique says:—"Our troops are advancing in great numbers through Hungary, making satisfactory progress. One detachment found the enemy in far superior numbers east of Mitrovuz, on the Save and compelled them to retire, losing some prisoners and some war material. The Montenegrins have captured Foca.

SERVIANS OCCUPY SEMLIN.

NISH, Sept. 11.

The Servians occupied Semlin yesterday after a bloody battle.

BELGIUM'S OPPORTUNITY.

ANTWERP GARRISON CAPTURES 300 PRISONERS.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 4-10 p.m.

The Belgians are taking advantage of the reduction of the German forces in Belgium. Antwerp is renewing its activity. Yesterday the garrison captured 300 prisoners.

GERMAN REAR ATTACKED BY BELGIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 8-30 p.m.

The Belgian army near Wetteran is attacking the rear of the Germans who are going into France.

RECRUITING RUSH.

33,240 ENLISTED IN ONE DAY.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 5-40 p.m.

Mr. Asquith paid a warm tribute to the War Office organisation while speaking in the House of Commons to-day.

He pointed out that 33,240 men had enlisted in one day while during ordinary times 350,000 enlisted in a year.

Measures were being taken to meet the recruiting rush.

He was confident that England would soon raise another half million men.

Every possible provision, and comfort would be made for those wishing to join our magnificent army which, as the French despatch showed, was never more worthy of its long centuries of traditions than during the last fortnight. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law amid cheers, cordially concurred.

430,000 NEW RECRUITS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith announced that since war 439,000 men had been recruited, irrespective of territorials.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 4-45, a.m.

There has been record recruiting for the Ulster division of Lord Kitchener's Army. Its success is assured.

ANOTHER ARMY OF 500,000.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Parliament has adopted a resolution for raising of another 500,000 recruits.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that the Mother-country would then be able to put in field 1,200,000 men, exclusive of territorials, national reserve and Indian and Dominion contingents.

LOYAL ADDRESS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPETOWN, Sept. 10.

General Botha to-day moved a loyal address to the King.

He urged that the House should realise that South Africa's future was being decided on the battlefields of Europe. He announced that the Imperial Government had lent the Union Government £7,000,000.

The Union Government proposed to offer gifts of mealies, tobacco, brandy, etc., for troops.

MOSLEM LEAGUE'S GOOD WISHES TO INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The London Moslem Leagues desires to convey to the Indian troops through Lord Crewe its good wishes for their success in the opportunity of sharing with their British comrades in the defence of the Empire on the battlefields of Europe.

FRENCH PRESIDENT AND THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

M. Poincarè and the Sultan of Morocco have exchanged most cordial telegrams in connection with the despatch of Moroccan troops to the front.

JAPAN JOINS PEACE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 12-40 p.m.

Japan has joined the agreement of allies with reference to the conclusion of peace.

HONOUR OF THE EMPIRE.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE FROM INDIA.

RECEIVED WITH BREATHLESS WONDERMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Although India's loyalty and desire to join in unholding the honour of the Empire has been one of the salient facts of the present war the Viceroy's message has been removed with almost breathless wonderment and admiration.

Many papers publish photographs of the principal Indian princes and dwell on the magnificent efficiency of the Indian troops, equal to the flower of European armies.

"A DAY WORTH LIVING FOR".

The general attitude is summed up in the "Daily Mail's" headline "A day worth living for."

In the King's pride, says the "Morning Post," all his people share. It is the pride of true hearts rejoicing that they are standing the test and searching how they may strengthen themselves for whatever orders are in store.

Referring to the offers of services received by the Viceroy, the "Daily Telegraph" says:—"Indian leaders of all ranks represent the chivalry and ingrained respect for honourable dealing which for ages has been a part of their moral being. The ancient civilisation of Indian would be the last on earth to acquiesce in the doctrines of faithlessness and deliberate violence which form the base of the Prussian creed."

INDIA'S SPIRIT AND DEVOTION.

The "Daily News" emphasised that great and welcome as is the value of the gifts, of yet greater consequence is the spirit and devotion which they connote. The bread of freedom, says the journal, which we have cast upon waters is returning to us after many days.

"As the "Times" points out, in all its long annals the House of Commons has never been more moved. The Indian Empire has overwhelmed the British nation by the completeness of the unanimity of its enthusiastic aid. The proudest princes of India have buckled on the sword and are hastening to battle. Such is India's glorious answer to the Kaiser."

LORDS AND INDIA'S RESPONSE

A WONDERFUL SERIES OF OFFERS.

"THE MAGNIFICENT GURKHAS."

LONDON, Sept. 9.

In the Lords this afternoon the Marquis of Crewe read the Viceroy's report and also gave an account of yesterday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council.

His Lordship concluded:—"This demonstration of loyalty, true and heart-felt, to the King-Emperor and Government is one of the most gratifying facts that have been the outcome of the present war. (Cheers.) Support from the self-govering Dominions has been most striking. They are people of our own blood, with countless memories and traditions centring round this island.

"It is perhaps even more striking, certainly no less gratifying, that those representing various races in India, races representing civilisation of almost untold antiquity, races which have been remarkable in arms, arts and the science of Government, that they should in so wholehearted a manner rally round the British Government,—most of all, round the King-Emperor,—at a such moment as this; and I am certain that this House will desire to express through those who are entitled to speak for it, its appreciation of their attitude and recognition of the part they have played." (Loud cheers.)

Lord Lansdowne said it was a wonderful series of offers they had listened to, an announcement of surpassing interest and historic importance in the annals of the British Empire. He referred to his personal acquaintance with several princes, mentioning Sir Pertab Singh as an old friend of his own. We owed a great debt to the Nepal Government, for it was with its assistance and concurrence that we were able to raise the magnificent Gurkhas, some of whom were to accompany the Expeditionary Force.

Lord Lansdowne concluded by congratulating the Viceroy, to whom at the moment when he had many preoccupations the response of the people of India must bring consolation and encouragement.

THE VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

"SEND A COPY TO THE KAISER."

LONDON, Sept. 9.

When Mr. Roberts had concluded the reading of the Viceroy's statement one member shouted:—"Send a copy to the Kaiser."

Lord Crewe and Mr. Roberts were the recipients of a shower of congratulations from both Houses.

"MOST REMARKABLE PRONOUNCEMENT."

LORD CURZON'S VIEW.

LONDON, Sept 11.

Lord Curzon speaking at a recruiting meeting at Glasgow, said that the Viceroy's message would ring down through ages as the most remarkable pronouncement ever made in Parliament.

He hoped that the Indian troops would be in at death.

He would like to see the Bengal Lancers in the streets of Berlin and the Gurkhas taking their ease in the gardens of Potsdam.

THE KING'S MESSAGES.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The King's messages have been received throughout the Empire with intense enthusiasm.

FOUR DAYS' BATTLE.

GLORIOUS STAND OF BRITISH TROOPS.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

GENEROUS PRAISE FOR OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The following Despatch was received from Sir John French:—

The British took a position on the 22nd August on the line from Conde to Mons and Binche.

In the French headquarters it was stated that only two German Corps were in front of the British position, but at five in the evening of the 23rd the Field-Marshal received the most unexpected telegrams from General Joffre stating that three German Corps were moving frontally on the British position and that another Corps was engaged in a turning movement from Tournai. Simultaneously, the French troops were retiring.

THE RETIREMENT.

The Field-Marshal therefore decided to retire to the position previously reconnoitred extending from Maubeuge west to Jenlain, south-east of Valenciennes. Fighting was continuous during the retirement.

On the 24th August, when the Field-Marshal perceived the intention of the Germans to surround him, he felt that not a moment was to be lost in retiring to another position.

The retirement commenced in the early morning of August 25th to the line Cambrai, Le Cateau, Landrecies. It was difficult and dangerous owing to the numbers of the enemy and the exhaustion of the British. The new position was partially entrenched but the accumulating strength of the enemy and continued retirement of the French Army made the value of a stand there doubtful. Therefore, the Field-Marshal determined on a great effort to continue the retreat until he was able to put a substantial obstacle like the Somme or the Oise between the British and the enemy. Throughout the 25th August, till late in the evening, the Germans incessantly harassed the British who retired to the line Vermand, Saint Quentin, Ribemont.

THE CRITICAL DAY.

During the fighting on the 23rd and 24th the Field-Marshal requested the support of General Sordet commanding three French cavalry divisions. Though he subsequently gave valuable assistance, General Sordet was unable to help on the most critical day, namely, the 26th, owing to the exhaustion of his horses.

At daybreak on the 26th General Smith-Dorrien reported that he was unable to retire as had been ordered, in face of overwhelming German attack. The Field-Marshal ordered General Smith-Dorrien to use his utmost endeavours to break off action and retire as early as possible, as it was impossible for the Field-Marshal to send any support.

The British artillery, outmatched by four to one, made a splendid fight, inflicting heavy losses. When the retirement began in the afternoon, the artillery covered the movement with the most devoted intrepidity, though they had suffered heavily. The fine work of the cavalry assisted materially in completing this most difficult and dangerous operation.

The retreat continued far into the night of the 26th, through the 27th and 28th. The troops on the latter date halted on the line Noyon, Chauny, La Fere, having then thrown off the weight of the enemy's pursuit.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Despatch from Sir John French says that the transport of troops from England by sea and rail was effected in the best order. The troops arrived in France well within the scheduled time, and the concentration was practically completed by the evening of August 21st.

I was able to make dispositions to move on the 22nd., to positions I considered the most formidable whence to commence operations, which General Joffre requested me to undertake in pursuance of his plan of campaign.

The Second Corps occupied a line from Conde to Mons, and the First corps was posted to the right of the Second corps. The fifth cavalry brigade occupied Binche.

CAVALRY SHOW TO ADVANTAGE.

In the absence of the Third Corps, I desired to keep a cavalry division as a reserve to act as the outer flank, or to support any threatened line. The forward reconnaissance was entrusted to Colonel Sir Philip Chetwode's Fifth Cavalry Brigade, but Major-General Allenby was directed to send a few squadrons to assist. These did excellent work on the 22nd, and 23rd, some of them penetrating as far as Soignies. They showed to great advantage in the encounters, besides bringing information from the French headquarters.

ATTACK COMMENCED.

The reconnaissances effected by my patrols, and the observations of aeroplanes, failed to detect any outflanking movement by the enemy. The reports on the afternoon of the

(Continued on page 8.)

FOUR DAYS' BATTLE.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

23rd, show that the enemy was commencing to attack in some strength especially to the right of our position at Mons and Bray.

The cavalry evacuated Binche, which the enemy occupied. General Joffre's message explained that the the French were retiring because the Germans on the 22nd, had seized the passages of the Sambre between Charleroi and Namur.

FIGHTING THROUGH THE NIGHT.

Throughout the night of the 23rd a certain amount of fighting was in progress along the whole line. At the beginning of the retirement to Maubeuge, the Third Division of the Second Corps suffered considerable loss from the enemy, who had retaken Mons.

The Second Corps halted on the line at Dour, Quarouble and Frameries, partially entrenching. This enabled General Sir Douglas Haig's first corps gradually to withdraw. The latter reached the line of Bavai—Maubeuge at seven in the evening.

I had previously ordered Major-General Allenby's cavalry to act vigorously, and advance my left front, where the enemy was directing his principal effort.

HELD UP BY BARBED WIRE.

Major-General Allenby, at seven thirty in the morning, received a message from Sir Charles Ferguson that the Fifth Division was hard-pressed. Major-General Allenby drew in his cavalry, and went to support the Fifth Division. During the course of this operation, Brigadier-General De Lisle, commanding the Second Cavalry Brigade, thought he saw an opportunity to paralyse the advance of the German infantry by attacking its flank, but he was held up by wire entanglements five hundred yards from his objective, and the Ninth Lancers and Eighteenth Hussars suffered severely in the retirement of the brigade.

With the assistance of the cavalry, General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien effected the retreat of the Second Corps to a new position, although the corps suffered great losses, having two corps of the enemy on the front and one threatening the flank.

FOUR CAUSES.

Field-Marshall French then explains his determination to reach the Somme or Oise. It was due he says, to "the continued retirement of the French troops on my right, my exposed left flank, the tendency of the enemy's western corps to envelop me, and, above all to the exhausted condition of my troops."

MEN EXHAUSTED.

The despatch says that throughout the day of the 25th and far into the evening, the First Corps continued to march. It arrived at Landrecies at ten o'clock. I intended the corps to come further west in order to fill the gap between Le Cateau and Lancredies, but the men were exhausted and could not get further without rest. The enemy, however, would not allow them to rest.

THE GUARDS' GALLANTRY

About nine-thirty in the evening of the twenty-fourth the Guards Brigade in Landrecies were heavily attacked by the Ninth German Corps coming through the forest north of the town. The brigade fought most gallantly and inflicted tremendous loss on the enemy issuing from the forest into the narrow streets of the town. This loss is estimated at from seven hundred to a thousand.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S SKILL

At the same time General Sir Douglas Haig reported his First Divisional heavily engaged south and east of Maroilles. I sent urgent messages to the commander of the two French reserve divisions on my right to assist the First Corps, which they eventually did. Partly owing to this assistance, but mainly owing to Sir Douglas Haig's skill in extricating his corps from an exceptionally difficult position in the darkness they were able at dawn at to resume the march towards Wassigny on Guise.

THIS GLORIOUS STAND.

After describing General Smith-Dorrien's resistence on the 26th Sir John French says:—"I cannot close the brief account of this glorious stand of the British troops without recording my deep appreciation of the valuable services of General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. I say without hesitation that the saving of the left wing of my Army on the morning of the 26th could never have been accomplished unless a commander of rare, unusual coolness, intrepidity and determination had been present personally to conduct the operation

FRENCH ASSISTANCE.

I was much indebted on the 27th and 28th to General Sordet's French cavalry for assisting in the retirement, and successfully driving back some of the enemy on Cambrai. General D'Amade with two Divisions moved from Arras on the enemy's right and took much pressure off the British rear.

SERIOUS LOSSES DEPLORED.

The despatch deplores serious losses in what was really a four-day battle, but says they were inevitable since the British Army, only two days after the concentration, had to withstand the vigorous attack of five German Army Corps.

The Field-Marshal praises the skill of the two corps commanders, the self-sacrifice and ability of the officers and the magnificent fighting spirit of the men.

VALUABLE AERIAL WORK.

The Flying Corps furnished complete and accurate information of incalculable value, and destroyed five of the enemy's machines during fighting in the air.

The despatch mentions Sir Archibald Murray, Major-General Wilson, Brigadier-General Lambton, Major-General Sir William Robertson, Major-General Nevil and Major-General Macready.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The "London Gazette" publishes a long Despatch from Sir John French describing the proceedings of the field force up to 7th. September. It is principally descriptive of the battle at Mons and the subsequent retreat. It confirms the German concentration and intention of hemming in the unsupported British Army against the fortress of Maubeuge, and surrounding it.

The Despatch says that successive retirements of British on August 24th, 25th and 26th, were exceedingly bravely fought, although the troops were exhausted by repelling incessant attacks. The most critical day was August 26th. Daybreak found the guns of four German Army Corps concentrated against the left of the British second corps and the fourth division. The First British Corps was unable to help as they were incapable of movement. There was no time to entrench properly, but the troops behaved magnificently against a terrible fire. It was apparent at three-thirty in the afternoon that retirement was essential to avoid serious loss. The retreat was effected with the greatest intrepidity. The Germans had suffered too heavily to pursue energetically. Field-Marshal French pays special tribute to General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien for saving the left wing of the Army, on 26th August.

"A DEATH TRAP."

CAVALRY BRIGADE'S CHARGE AT THULIN

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 11, 5-35 a.m.

General Allenby has telegraphed to Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny that his son was killed at Compiègne. He was defending a strategical point with a few men who stuck to their posts till all were killed or wounded.

The British soldiers describing the charge of General de Lisle's cavalry brigade at Thulin, Belgium, on the 24th ultimo say that the troopers went into action singing and shouting. Concealed German machine-guns opened fire at the range of about 150 yards. Then came wire entanglements. It was a death trap. Captain Grenfell was twice wounded but he called for volunteers and saved the guns which were accompanying the cavalry.

PRUSSIAN PRINCE INJURED.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 4-10 p.m.

The Prince Jochim of Prussia has been wounded.

GOOD WISHES TO INDIAN TROOPS

LONDON MOSLEM LEAGUE'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The following cablegram has reached the Viceroy:—The Council of the London All-India Moslem League desire to convey through the Secretary of the State to his Majesty's Indian Troops their good wishes for success in the opportunity accorded them to share with their British comrades in arms in the defence of the British Empire on the battle-fields of Europe.

DEATH OF LIEUT. OLDFIELD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Lieutenant Oldfield of the King's African Rifles was killed in a recent fighting.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10, 6-15 p.m.

Mr. Asquith has announced that he will make a statement of Parliamentary business next week when he hopes that the session will be concluded.

DERAILMENT OF A TROOP TRAIN.

SIX KILLED: FORTY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 10.

A troop train has been derailed on the Hex River Pass.

Six persons were killed and forty injured.

S. A. DEPORTEES TO RETURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

General Botha announced in the Union House of Assembly that the nine South African deportees would be allowed to return to South Africa.

COMMONWEALTH CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Sept. 10.

Mr. Cook's Ministry has resigned.

Mr. Fisher has been summoned to form a ministry.

A NEW LINK BETWEEN INDIA AND EUROPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Persian Government have agreed to the linking up of the Seistan Robat Telegraph System, the work to be carried out by the Indo-European Telegraph Department. This will give an additional connection between India and Europe and as the distance is only about ninety miles it may be hoped that it will be ready for use by about the next month.

BOMBAY HINDUS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Marathi-speaking Hindu community of Bombay will be held on Sunday the 13rd instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hirabaug (C. P. Tank Road), under the presidentship of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., to give expression, in connection with the war, to the feelings of loyalty of the community and readiness to render any service the Government may call upon to perform.

LONDON LETTER.

ENGLAND AT WAR.

SPIRIT OF UNITY AND CONFIDENCE.

THE COUNTRY'S ORDEAL.

NAVY'S WONDERFUL WORK.

SPLENDID ORGANISATION.

In a graphic message our London Correspondent describes the spirit of unity and confidence in which the British people are facing the war; their ready acquiescence in the emergency measures of the Government; the veil of secrecy which covers the military operations; the complete efficiency of the naval and military organisation and the marvellous demonstration of Great Britain's mastery of the seas.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The continuance of the regular weekly mail to India is now, apparently, ensured. But it would be absured for me to attempt a summary of the week's events in Europe in these tremendous days. The cable, I assume, is working efficiently. Your daily supply of news no doubt covers all the main events; and if it did not, there could be no use in any endeavour to describe the situation as it stands to-day. The outlook changes every hour. In the universal overturn an unforeseen and unimaginable catastrophe may overtake the world at any moment. Long before this letter reaches Bombay the European world may be changed beyond the dreams of the wildest prophet among us. The terror is unrealisable. The mind is stunned by the spectacle of the armies of destruction. No language at command is other than childish and impotent. The most therefore that your correspondent can attempt is to give a faint reflection of the mind and temper of England in this indescribable hour.

UNITED AND CONFIDENT.

Unity and confidence have been the dominant notes of the national spirit so far. We were plunged, literally at a few hours' notice, into war. There was no time to prepare the public. Before Sir Edward Grey spoke on August 3, almost every instructed person in the country was beginning to understand that England was in it. The complete readiness of the Fleet, instantly revealed, had an extraordinarily steadying effect. This was to be expected. But what could not have been foreseen was the immediate and complete acquiescence of the nation in the establishment of a military autocracy. We ceased, at one stroke, to be in any sense a free self-governing people. Parliament, without demur and without a moment's delay, passed a series of emergency measures which invested the Government with despotic powers. A war credit of 100 millions, authority to add a half-million men to the Army; a moratorium. The railways were taken over; the currency was changed; steps were taken for the control of the food supply and the regulation of prices. In a moment the independent Press ceased to exist. With the establishment of a Press Bureau (directed, as irony would have it, by the cool firm hands of Mr. F. E. Smith) the newspapers of Great Britain submitted themselves to a system of oversight and restriction more absolute than India has ever imagined. The authorized news of the war is confined to a few lines issued daily and couched in the jejune language of a speech from the Throne. There are no protests. From time to time a newspaper may, with scrupulous moderation, question the wisdom of a secrecy so profound and extensive that it covers everything, no matter how harmless. But there is no suggestion of rebellion against the Censorship. Various steps have been taken for the suppression of rumours, some of which attained wide currency last week. Such rumours have not been encouraged by the newspapers, for every editor knows that an offence against the rule of silence would involve merciless penalty. The censorship has had, up to the present, one unquestionably good result. It has damped down the influences tending to the creation of a war fever, and has checked the publication of much war news which might have had a disturbing effect. Also, in relation to the dispatch of the Expeditionary Force, it has encouraged the popular impression of the efficiency with which the Admiralty and the War Office were handling the business of natural defence.

THE SECRET ARMY.

It was not until Tuesday morning (Aug. 18) that the public awoke to the knowledge that the Expeditionary Force had been landed across the Channel. For more than a week we had known that it was going, but not a word as to the date or destination was permitted to leak out. Tourists, English and American, returning from France told of transports off the coast, a great camp behind Boulogne, English soldiers marching, to the enthusiastic plaudits of the townsfolk, through Rouen and other places. Troop trains were heard and seen along the railways at night: but no one saw the passengers alight or reported their embarkation. We guessed that the neighbouring seas were being policed with extraordinary thoroughness, and some few people understood how it was that the two German warships in the Mediterranean were enabled to get away: there was not a cruiser available for the chase. Countless rumours were on the wing—of British troops helping to defend Liege, of wounded landed on the coast, of disasters to Scottish regiments. The rumours gathered force and volume, until the official announcement that the Expeditionary Force was in France, that its transport had been accomplished without casualties, and that so far no British troops had been in action.

THE MORAL EFFECT.

The moral effect of this enterprise has been enormous. The public was impressed by its swiftness, silence, and success, and by the proof which it supplied of the combined efficiency of the military and naval organisation. One gathers also that the effect was no less important in France, and, it should be noted, the French and Belgian newspapers were publishing news of the Expeditionary Force for several days before the censorship in London allowed the silence to be broken. Nevertheless, it was in connection with the dispatch of the Army that the first murmurings were heard against the rigidity of the Press rule, the "Manchester Guardian" doubting the wisdom of such silence, when Continental newspapers reaching the enemy were printing the facts. All of us, I think, can understand and sympathize with this doubt, and it will certainly be strengthened when the public realises that information as to important battles is being withheld. But on the other hand, there is one consideration to be remembered. The English plan had the result of avoiding all public farewells, and all the emotional storms which have at all times accompanied the departure of armies for the seat of war. Our situation, of course, is altogether different from that of France, Germany, and Belgium, where the call to arms takes almost all the able bodied men away from home and work. On the Continent of Europe a nation at war means during the days of mobilisation, a whole nation in tears. England may come to that. But in the present case she has sent abroad only a part of the regular Army, and even that part was removed from its stations without the smallest public upheaval.

THE GREAT ORDEAL.

To-day finds us for the first time in presence of the appalling fact of war just beyond our protecting seas. Hitherto it has not been in any marked degree, realisable. The public temper has been cheery. British optimism has been to all intents and purposes equal to the strain. It has been fed upon a stream of daily messages from correspondents in Belgium (now sent back to England at the instance of Lord Kitchener), and has allowed itself to be persuaded that the large number of minor successes reported amount to an important check upon the German advance. A tremendous difference has come over the look of things to-day, with the entrance of the Germans into Brussels. With one accord the newspapers explain that the abandonment of the capital to the enemy is not significant. The Belgian official explanation seeks to show that the German advance does not involve the defeat of the defenders, and it is carefully suggested that the sacrifice of Brussels is an essential part of the plan of campaign. This may be so. But the German occupation of Brussels will of course be worked to its full value in Berlin, and it has made an immense difference in England. You cannot resist the feeling that now for the first time the people have become conscious of the reality of the war. What before, except for the departure of the troops, was something remote and horribly fascinating, is now an actual menace at the doors. We prepare ourselves for any news of vast encounters, enormous losses, decisive and indecisive results. There is before us and ordeal such as England has never passed through before, and no man can pretend to forecast the issue. It is manifestly idle to speculate: it is idle even to conjecture what the plan of campaign in Belgium may be, for in the nature of things events will have matured and some of the results be known almost before this letter has been started on its way. Naturally, inevitably the reason for the Britain's rock but our confidence is the Navy. At this moment its command of the sea is the most astonishing piece of organisation ever known in the world. If you want to realise its moral and psychological effect, talk to any one of the innumerable groups of Americans now to be met with in the West End hotels. They consist, mostly, of tourists who have made the best of their way to London from the continental resorts. A fortnight ago or less, having been driven for refuge to England from France, Switzerland, and Germany, and being without the means of getting back to America they were inclined to ask scornfully what had become of Britain's empire of the waves. But ask them now. The Atlantic is open; the sea routes have been cleared; in all directions they are policed by English ships of war; there is not an enemy ship at large which is not known and watched; there is not a passenger vessel that is not in constant communication with the lines of protecting cruisers. Hence you will hear no carping from the citizens of the Republic, who are being shipped home by thousands every week: but on the contrary praise of England, applause for English skill, tremendous admiration for the genius of the people who, in the eyes of the confident American man of business, have hitherto seemed slack and slow. It is a stimulating change; I am not sure whether the whole, the best thing that a despondent Briton cannot do just now is not to make his way into the lounge of the Savoy Hotel in the Strand and engage some of our American friends in conversation.

THE VEIL OF SECRECY.

Meanwhile, here we are, sitting before an impenetrable veil. The movements of the vast armies in Belgium and on the French frontier are unknown to us. A thicker veil still hangs over the eastern and southern regions of the almost illimitable battlefield. We do not know what the Russian armies are doing; we cannot tell what is happening between Austria and Servia. A dense cloud covers the whole of Europe east of Brussels. To the unimaginable horror of battle is added the deepest horror of all—the night of death. Everybody recognises that publicity of any kind is inadmissible so long as the armies of the world are manoeuvring for positions. But the question increasingly obtrudes itself: Can the military authorities continue to maintain this silence and secrecy when once the armies have joined battle and the issue resolves itself into a sheer trial of strength and endurance? Take the case of the soldier at the front, whether officer or private. He is ordered away, without knowledge of his destination. His relatives may not know even whether he has crossed the Channel or is still in England. He is not allowed to write letters. We may send an occasional postcard: but it is a printed form containing only a bare statement that the sender is well, sick, or wounded, and a date and signature. The post mark is obliterated. If a single word is added to the printed lines, the card is not forwarded. The Press Bureau, it is believed, will publish the bare news of victories and defeats; it may possibly give some indication as to the casualties—though this will not contain details. The relatives of the killed will be notified direct by the military authorities. There will, it is understood, be no publication of the names of killed and wounded. The places of those who are put out of action will be filled by other men, who also from the moment of their departure will pass within the veil. Such are the conditions of modern warfare, heretofore not visualized by the public. The mental strain, quite apart from the drain of life and the devastation of property, may prove unendurable. If so, we have one more influence, not perhaps taken into account, tending to make this way bring about the end of war.

INDUSTRIAL RUIN.

We have no means whatever of judging what the conditions in Germany and Austria may be. The accepted opinion in this country is that the German industrial and commercial system is far less able than our own to bear the strain. For ourselves, we do not yet know what the outbreak of war has actually done to the machine of credit. Thanks to the precautions taken by the Government and the banks, the financial crisis was to all appearance successfully passed. But the actual results are not unreasonable. The moratorium, an untried expedient, may have succeeded in staving off the worst of the disaster, or it may not. Money is circulating, but what of securities and what of dividends. The appeal on behalf of probable sufferers has been generously responded to. The National Relief Fund will certainly reach a million and a half immediately. The problem, however, is mainly one, not of relief, but of employment. Almost all industries are severely hit. Many of the great industries have already suffered incalculably. No one yet knows how far it will be necessary for the mills and factories of Lancashire and Yorkshire to shut down: but what we do know is that employers of labour everywhere are turning off their people by the hundred. "Foreign trade is going to stop," said Sir Edward Grey in the historic speech of August 3. That, of course, is not so. Trade with the belligerent powers has of necessity stopped. But so long as England commands the Sea, trade is possible with the rest of the world. War is war all round. We are fighting Germany in the markets as well as on the field. Hence the cry of the moment is: Capture the German markets—Asia, South Africa, South America. It is a higher popular cry, and certainly the crippling of Germany would be a supreme opportunity for the British and American manufacturer. But the facile writer of headlines and leading articles forgets that trade is exchange, that we depend upon the Continent of Europe for enormous supplies of raw materials and food, and that the loss to Germany and Austria is balanced by an immense, if not an equivalent, loss to ourselves. British trade we may hope, will readjust itself in many directions as the war proceeds, and some markets will assuredly fall to us. But in the meantime our whole industrial system is thrown out of gear, and in the course of the next few weeks several millions in these islands will be suffering acute distress. That has been foreseen.

An elaborate organisation of relief is coming into being. But, what all of us would like to be assured of is that the Cabinet Committee and the other agencies created to deal with the situation are so designed as to set about the real task of the reorganisation of the industrial life of the nation upon a basis which shall prove stable and fruitful when the anarchy of international strife has passed away.

DANCE AT THE TOWN HALL.

The dance organised by the Ex-Soldiers' Society in aid of the War Relief Fund was successfully held at the Town Hall last night.

The arrangements for the dance were admirably carried out by Inspector Newby, of the Bombay Police, and Mr. Pryke, assistant station master, Victoria Terminus.

The dance was a great success and a handsome sum was collected.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The manager of the Bombay Branch of the National Bank of India, Ltd., writes:—

We have to-day received the following telegram from our Head Office, London:—"Net profits for the half year including sum brought forward amount to about £210,400. The Directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum carrying forward to next account about £150,400."

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

GERMAN BAIT REFUSED.

ENTIRE SYMPATHY WITH THE ALLIES.

The Washington correspondent of "The Times" in a message, dated Aug. 14, says:

As days pass the realization grows that the conflict is unlike the Balkan war, which was regarded primarily as a spectacle. This concerns the United States almost as closely as it does the belligerents, and people are learning that there is no place in the twentieth century world for the isolated United States of Washington or Monroe. That undoubtedly is one reason for what a German apologist calls the "amazing volume of anti-Teutonic prejudice" displayed by the American Press. A perusal of the majority of the leading newspapers of the United States fails to reveal anything except sympathy in varying degrees with us and our Allies.

Disapprobation was registered at the initial Austrian attack upon Servia, and still more at the way in which Germany took up arms. The treatment of Belgium especially seems to have awakened Americans to the real significance of German policy. The "Outlook" writes of it as a "contest between Liberalism and monarchical militarism." Though nothing much has yet been said about it in the Press, it is no uncommon thing to hear thoughtful Americans express the opinion that should Germany beat the Allies the United States might expect next to run foul of the Teutonic world-ambitions.

ENGLAND'S JUST CAUSE.

Regarding England's course there is only one view, and that was weightily expressed in Admiral Mahan's recent statement. Honour and expediency alike are deemed to have demanded our participation.

Thus in a few days the obvious effects of the Kaiser's sedulous missionary work from Prince Henry's visit downwards have been obliterated. His manifestations of friendship are forgotten, and only the sabre-rattling and epigrams of the "War Lord" are remembered. Hence there is a marked tendency to saddle on the Kaiser the responsibility for the cataclysm.

GERMANY'S METHODS DISAPPROVED.

Germany, too, has suffered—unjustly to a great extent, or so level-headed people here are inclined to believe—by stories that have been published of her treatment of defenceless belligerents and stranded Americans suspected of espionage, and even of outrages upon officials of other countries. An impression of hysterical ruthlessness has been spread.

And if Germany has suffered, we have scored. The evident effectiveness of our military preparations, the wholehearted co-operation of the Government and Opposition, Mr. Redmond's great speech, the reconciliation of Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Churchill, the suffragist truce, and the general coolness of the public have all been reported with a wealth of approving detail. There is no longer talk of the decay of British statesmanship and nerve. The crisis, it is proclaimed, has been met in a way whereof every Anglo-Saxon should be proud. The war has brought the American people closer to us than any amount of exhibitions or "hands-across-the-sea" celebrations could have done.

STRONG CRITICISM OF AUSTRO-GERMAN ACTION.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS' SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

London September 7. "The moderate Socialist group of the Italian Chamber have unanimously adopted a motion strongly criticising the Austro-German action in causing the war, pointing out the dangers of an Austro-German victory and requesting their Government to reserve the liberty of intervention at an opportune moment."

THE DALAI LAMA'S OFFER.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

A press *communique* states:—In reply to a message to His Holiness the Dalai Lama informing him of the outbreak of war in Europe, His Excellency the Viceroy has received a letter to the following effect:—

The Dalai Lama writes: "The violent and evil deeds of the German Government have involved thousands of people in misery and have necessitated the adoption by the British Government of stern measures for the protection and maintenance of the interests of her Empire. The sole hope of the people of Tibet is in the British Government. Lamas, innumerable throughout the length and breadth of Tibet, are offering up prayers that success may attend the efforts of the British Army and that it may emerge in a halo of glory from the present continental crisis and thereby confer the blessings of peace and prosperity on all humanity.

"The Lamas are also offering up prayers for the happiness of the souls of all victims of the war.

"I would like to be informed whether I may offer 1,000 Tibetan troops for service under the British Government."

The Viceroy has also received a most cordial letter from the Maharaja of Bhutan placing the financial and military resources of his State at the disposal of the British Government.

BURMA PROVINCIAL FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 11.

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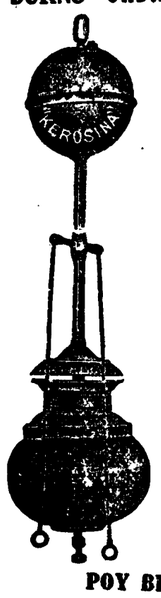

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ILLEGAL SENTENCE.

PUNISHED TWICE FOR THE SAME OFFENCE.

SHEIKH AJAMAT *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.
(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was a reference made to the High Court by Mr. Balak Ram, Additional Sessions Judge of Poona, under section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code with a recommendation that the conviction and sentence be set aside and the accused be set at liberty.

In this case, the accused was tried first for an assault alleged to have been committed by him on one Yakub Mussa under the Bombay District Police Act and was fined Rs. 15. Meanwhile, the complainant lodged a complaint in the City Magistrate's Court charging the accused with grievous hurt under section 325 of the I. P. C. The accused in the latter proceeding was convicted of simple hurt under section 323 of the I. P. C. and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay court fee of annas 13 to the complainant.

The Sessions Judge in referring the case to the High Court observed that the latter sentence was illegal in as much as the accused had been punished twice for the same act, viz., assault on the complainant. He said further: "In my opinion sec. 26 of the General Clauses Act of 1897 which provides that where an act constitutes an offence under two or more enactments, then the offender shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence, is a bar to the second proceedings i.e., those under the Penal Code."

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence as well as the order to pay court fees to the complainant.

Mr. B. V. Vidwans appeared in support of the reference.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

A NEW POINT OF LIMITATION.

RAMA SATWA V. KASHINATH GOVINDA BONDE.
(Before Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hayward.)

This was a reference by Mr. K. R. Natu, Second Class Sub-Judge of Tasgaon under Order 46 Rule 1 of the Civil Procedure Code. The facts were that the plaintiff filed his suit against the defendant under a mortgage bond for Rs. 241, on the 29th of May 1913. He applied for the conciliator's certificate on the 6th of Aug. 1910 which he received on the 29th of October 1910. As he could not file his suit with the certificate before the expiration of 2 years provided by sec. 31 of the Limitation Act of 1908, he did not file it after he received the certificate. But by Bombay Act XIII of 1912 a new period of six months was provided for filing of the suits which were not filed before the 8th of August 1910 owing to want of the conciliator's certificate. Section 2 of the new Act XIII of 1912, (Bombay), provided that the period intervening between the date of the application for the conciliator's certificate under sec. 39 of the D. A. R. Act and the institution of the suit was to be excluded from computing the period of 2 years under sec. 31 of the New Limitation Act of 1908, provided the suit was already instituted or is instituted within six months "from the commencement of this Act XIII of 1912." This Act was passed on the 29th of November 1912 and came into operation immediately. The question referred was "whether the suit being filed on the 29th of May 1913 was within time." The learned Sub-Judge thought that the suit was in time. He remarked "according to sec. 5 of Bombay General Clauses Act I of 1904, the said Bombay Act XIII of 1912 came into operation in 29-11-12. Thus the Act commenced on 29-11-12. The use of the word from in said Act sec. 2, shows that 29th is to be excluded in computing the period of six months allowed by said sec. 2 (vide sec. 10 (1) of the said Bombay Act I of 1904 and also sec. 9 (1) of Act 10 of 1897 of the Imperial Council). As according to said sec. 10 (1), 29th is to be excluded this suit filed on 29th May 1913 is "instituted within six months from the commencement of the Act and is in my opinion in time."

Their Lordships held that the suit was in time and answered the reference accordingly in the affirmative.

Mr. P. V. Nijsure appeared in support of the reference while Mr. S. R. Gokhale opposed.

A SACRILEGIOUS OFFENCE.

DHARMA LAXMAN *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.
(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. H. F. Knight, First Class Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kalyan. The accused was charged under section 297 of the Indian Penal Code with knowingly wounding the feelings of the persons assembled for the funeral rites of the wife of one Dru, by compelling one Raghu to relinquish one of the poles of the bier on which the dead body was being carried for burial. The accused then forced Raghu to settle accounts with him and then come with him next day to Murbad to register a document.

The defence of the accused was that the whole story was a fabrication engineered by one Sabharam, his enemy. The document was executed the day after the death of the woman.

The trying magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to seven days' simple imprisonment. He observed "it is unfortunately common knowledge that the jungle tribes meet with considerable oppression at the hands of the sowcars. The accused is one of the latter class and such conduct as forcibly removing a Thakur from the bier on, which he was carrying his sister-in-law's body for burial shows a degree of high-handed heartlessness which it is impossible to overlook lightly. If it be possible to deter Sowcars from such actions, it must in the interest of the Thakurs etc., be done. A fine will be nothing to him, his offence was a sacrilegious one. I therefore sentence him."

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the application.

Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ACQUITTED OF FORGERY.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and a Common Jury.)

KING EMPEROR *v.* NANALAL PARBHOODAS.

The accused in this case was charged (1) under 467 of the Indian Penal Code of forging a valuable security and (2) under 477, of the I. P. C. of making a false entry

Mr. Haveliwala appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Velinkar appeared for the accused.

Mr. Haveliwala in opening the case to the jury for the prosecution said that the accused was a clerk in the employment of Gulamhusein Dawoodbhoy.

Last May the complainant Gulamhus Dadwoodbhoy Khairulla, was living at Macheran, coming down to Bombay off and on for his business. On the 16th of May he gave the clerk a ten rupee note for sending a telegram to a customer in England through Reuter's office. On 20th May when the complainant returned to Bombay he asked whether he had despatched the telegram. The accused said that he had and that the telegram charges were Rs. 9. The complainant asked for the telegraphic receipt and accordingly after some hesitation the accused produced a Reuter's receipt. The receipt was a scratched receipt. The figures "Rs. 7-8" which were the proper charge were scratched out and altered to Rs. 9, as also rupees seven annas eight in w which were scratched out and altered to rupees nine.

Complainant asked the accused why the receipt was scratched and told him to bring a clear receipt from Reuter's.

The accused accordingly brought back receipt from which the "Rs. nine" were again scratched out and Rs. 9, substituted both in words and figures.

Further taxed by the complainant the accused said that he could not bring a fresh clear receipts as the receipts had running numbers.

As to the second charge, on the 16th inst when the accused went to Reuter's office he had only to pay Rs. 7-8 for the telegram charges but the accused who had possession of the cash-books of the complainant mad an entry debiting Rs. 9.

Inquiries were made at the Reuter's office and as a result the complainant learnt that the Reuter people never gave a receipt in this condition.

The accused, counsel continued, did something more. Knowing that his master was making inquiries and taxing him for an explanation he quietly debited Rs. 1-8 on the 20th of May, making a credit entry in the cash-book to the effect that he brought it back as a refund from Reuter's. From Reuter's the complainant was told that no such refund was given.

After 3 or 4 days the complainant had to go to Surat. On his return he received a letter from the accused saying that he would resign at the end of June, and asking for a certificate and for his salary. On the same day the complainant wrote back saying that the accused was dismissed from his service and asking for an explanation as to the receipt.

On the 3rd of June the accused sent a letter through his solicitors that the alterations in the receipt and the entries were made at the instance of the complainant.

Mr. Haveliwala said that the accused did not deny that the receipt was altered and entry made by him but he only said that they were made at the complainant's instance.

Evidence for the prosecution was th called. Mr. Gulamhusein, the complainant, and Mr. Taylor a representative of the Reuter's office having deposed to facts, as outlined by the learned counsel for the Crown. The accused's statement before the committing magistrate was read. It was as follows:—

"I altered the receipt under instructions from the complainant. Rupees nine were debited in the cash book on May 16th.

Questioned by the magistrate why he did so, the accused said:—

"The entry was made before the firm w closed and then I went to Reuter's office t send the wire. I had to pay only Rs. 7-8-0 in Reuter's office. The Seth returned from Matheran on the 19th and came to office on the 20th. He left for Matheran on the 16th May, at 2 p.m. He told me not to alter the entry on the debit side but to make an entry of Rs. 1-8-0 on the credit side. I honestly returned him the Rs. 1-8-0. He also asked me to alter the receipt to rupees nine. After it was altered to nine, the complainant said that since a credit entry of Rs. 1-8-0 was made in the cash book th receipt should be altered to Rs. 7-8-0 again. That is all."

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty on both the charges and his Lordship ordered the accused to be discharged.

FIVE YEARS FOR STABBING.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury.)

The trial of Govind Appa for the murder of Krishna Santoo, the facts of which appeared in our columns, was continued yesterday.

After his Lordship had summed up, the Jury retired for a few minutes to consider its verdict. The foreman questioned by the Clerk of the Crown said that the jury unanimously found the accused not guilty on the charges of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. On the charge of grievous hurt the jury brought in a verdict of guilty by a majority of six to three.

His Lordship agreed with the unanimous verdict of the jury with regard to the charges on which they found him not guilty and as to the verdict with regard to grievous hurt his Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority.

In passing sentence his Lordship said "Govind Appa, I think the jury has taken a correct view of your conduct with regard to the graver offences. I do not believe you had any intention of causing Krishna Santoo's death; nor that when you inflicted the injury you had any knowledge that you would cause his death or were likely to cause his death by such injury.

As to the second offence, that of grievous hurt, it seems to me that the majority of the jury have properly convicted you of the offence. In dealing with you I take into consideration the fact that one-third of the jury are inclined to think that you are innocent. I will also take into consideration the fact that you were not by any means the aggressor, but that the deceased was. But I cannot forget the fact that the position of affairs that evening was not such as to justify you in drawing the knife. You are guilty of a reckless and what has proved to be a dangerous act, and I cannot, under the circumstances, pass a less sentence on you than that of five years' rigorous imprisonment.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
For Decree Absolute.

1120-13—Payne & Co Valli Mahomed Dewji v. Abdul Rehman bin Moulvi Abdul Kader Jitaykar Mulji & Tha.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Long Cause.

276-13—Tyabji D & Co Venilal Vizbhukhandas a firm v. Vithaldas Jaikissondas & Co a firm Madh K & C Part heard 12-1-14.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

176-05—Raghavaya N and Co, Sulleman Abdulla and ors v Abdulla Khakibai and ors, Amin and D.

493-05—Ragh N and Co, Sulleman Abdulla and ors v Abdulla Khakibai and ors, Amin and D.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

281-11—Raghavaya N and Co, Bai Mithabai widow v Mulji Sunderji and ors, Mulla and M, Unwalla P and P.

1346-12—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodardas Rangildas and ors. Matu J and M, F P Pavri.

508-12—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Dinkar Khanderao and ors, Jeh S M and H, Edg G W and Co.

104-14—Payne and Co, Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam v The Fraser Ice Factory Ld and ors, M B Chothia.

Long Causes.

189-12—Manecklal and Co, Ranchordas Harjiwan and and anr v Aboo Bucker Abdul Rehman, Little, and Co, as Part heard, 15-9-13.

1030-13—Motichand and D, Kesarichand Bhanabhai a firm v Darashaw Dhanjishaw Jamshedji R and D.

261-12—Sabnis & G. Amarsing Gumansing &

121-14—Jam R & D Messrs Chotalal Chaturbhoy a firm v. Cullianji Bhimji & ors Edgelow G W & Co.

132-14—Nanu H & Co Swami Ramaniya Nath Muniacharya v. Purshotam Keshowji Edgelow G W & Co.

214-14—C P D'Cunha Laxhmidas Mowji v. B Doorgadutt Kanga & S.

246-14—Payne & Co B N Lang v. Nasarwanji M Marshal Matu J & M.

361-14—Payne & Co The Central Bank of India Ld & anr v. Devidas Madavji Malvi H M & R.

Sect 172-7175-14—In person (a pauper) Bai Mathurabai widow v. Narhar Gaupat Patange & anr Payne & Co.

130-14—Bhai K & G Haridas Lladhar & anr v. Damodar Dayalji & ors Madh K & Ch Bhai K & G.

167-14—Mancnir & N Mauji v Karimbhoy Gopalji Pragji & anr Ty D & Co Ard H D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
For Consent Decree.

63-14—M B Chothia Khurshai widow v. Ayshabai & ors Mulla & Mulla Matu J & M Sm B & Co.

Chamber Matters for disposal (in Court.)

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882 & Re the Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation) Payne & Co Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochakhanawalla Applicant C A Patwardhan & ors Consolidated Dhunjishaw & B 25-8-14 Part Heard 5-9-14.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act Vi of 1882 & Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation). Payne & Co Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochakhanawalla Applicant v. shanker K & G 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882 & Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation). Payne & Co Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochakhanawalla Applicant v Girdharlal Harilal Mehta Bhaishanker K & G 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882 & Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation). Payne & Co Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochakhanawalla Applicant v. Jugjiwandas Kahandas Shah Bhaishanker K & G 25-8-14.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

759-12—Mulla & Mulla Bomanji Rustomji Contractor & ors v. Nasserwanji Muncherji Dalal Jehangir G & B.

Suits for hearng & final disposal.

Long Causes.

940-13—Amin and Desai, Chandulal Laldas and ors v Nathlal Balkrishna and ors, Un. P and P, Mulji and Tha, Bhimji and Co.

711-13 Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Karimji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand and D.

713-13—Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co a firm Motichand and D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal and anr. Jamsetji B & D.

8-14—Crawford B & Co The Motwi Bushan Kaisha Ld. v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bhau. Payne & Co.

21-14—Smetham B & Co Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Courts Crowford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co Bhura Ratna & Co a firm v. Kaboo Sakharam Jadhav Unwalla P & P.

28-14—In person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v. Javanmull Manrup and ors. Smetham B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis and G Amirbibi Widow v. Azizabibi Widow and ors. Sabnis and G Little and Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Rangildas a firm Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

89-14—M B Chotia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Dengara v. Mhaganlal Hargovandas and anr Bhaishanker K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co (For pauper) Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik [illegible] din Patri v. Aishabai Widow and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Babar and ors Metha D & L.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maimal v. Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276—14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai Widow v. Velbai Widow and anr Tyabjee D. & Co.

686-13—Matu J & M Dinanath Gangadhar Shroff & anr v. Narayen Kashinath & ors Sm B & Co Ragh N & Co.

249-13—Bhaishanker A & G the Poona Bank Ltd & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi. H M & R.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors v. Gangasagar Lachmandas & ors Payne and Co.

967-12 Mulji & Th The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors Tyabji D & Co.

552-14—Patell and Ez Laxmibai Widow v. Kepurchand Monji and anr Little & Co.

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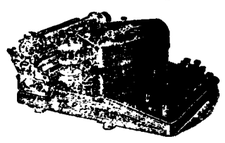

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THE FLEETS AT SEA.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

LESSONS OF THE NAVAL CONTEST.

This war will certainly provide answers to many questions connected with naval science; it will also upset and explode many preconceived notions and ideas about naval tactics and strategy, says the Naval Correspondent of "The Times." Three useful lessons the sea warfare has already brought us. First, the peace standard of shooting of the destroyer gunners has been maintained, and even bettered in the stress of action. Secondly, a ship hulled by mines and sunk does not necessarily mean the destruction of her crew. Time may be given for a large proportion to be saved. Thirdly, the submarine is not invulnerable, and manœuvre results are reduced to their proper proportions. These lessons have been learnt in what may be called the preliminary encounters of the war. Their moral effect when they become fully known to the ships' companies afloat will be a valuable asset in the maintenance of discipline and the promotion of self-reliance. They should tend also to rivet the confidence of the nation to its Navy.

THE SUNKEN GERMAN SUBMARINE.

That the Germans should have utilized some of their newer submarines to attack part of our main Fleet on Sunday was by no means unexpected. It is quite in accordance with the anticipation that by surprise attacks of this sort they would seek to reduce the preponderance in ships which we possess. By succeeding in such attempts, they would increase their chances when the time comes for a general action to be fought.

Although everything connected with the submarine branch of the German Navy has been kept most secret, it is generally understood that the organization of the flotilla is thorough and efficient. Kiel is the submarine head-quarters and the base of the principal boats, as well as of the light cruiser Hamburg, which acts as parent ship, and the salvage ship Vulcan, the utility of which was shown at the time of the sinking of U.3 in January, 1911.

There were 24 German submarines in commission last year, and 14 more building, of which probably half are now ready or nearly ready for service. It is possible also that a few submarines completing for foreign Powers have been taken over by Germany in the same way that we have taken over the Turkish battleships, in which case they may have something like 36 boats available. The number of British submarines in commission in home waters is 60.

The vessel sunk during Sunday's attack, U.15, was completed at Danzig in 1912, and is of a type similar to the British "C" class, which are of 321 tons, displacement with a speed of 13 knots above and 8½ knots below water, and have two torpedo tubes. A larger type is, however, in service in the German Navy, beginning with U.21, which is of 800 tons displacement, with speeds of 17 knots above and 12 below the water, and carries two guns in addition to three tubes.

Like those of the British Navy all the German submarines are propelled on the surface by heavy oil engines, the quantity of fuel carried being sufficient for a cruising radius of from 700 miles in the case of U. 1 to nearly three times this distance in the case of the later vessels. As far back as four years ago some of the early German submarines in endurance trials accomplished a run of 540 miles at 12½ knots. The initial "U" before the number on each boat signifies, of course, "Unterseeboot," or submarine.

THE DAYS OF WAITING.

Owing to the promptitude with which Mr. Churchill and Prince Louis mobilised our Fleets and put the best man available in charge of them, this country secured the first strategical point. As the American colonel put it, "We got there firstest with mostest." But the public must prepare itself for surprises, or rather must prepare itself not to be surprised by anything. Naval warfare in the past has been full of surprises. From a naval point of view it is not expedient to discuss the question of when or whether the German Fleet will come out, since to do so tends to speculation which may mislead. The public should be equally prepared for it coming out to-night or not coming out for weeks. Nor should the idea be fostered that there is one side in this war that has no desire to put its naval forces to the test of battle. When Von Tirpitz advises the Emperor to launch his bolt, and not until then, it will be let fly—big ships and small, over and under and on the water. What the public may rest satisfied in believing is that the moment the bolt is sped our commanders at sea and our naval and military authorities on land will know of it—that is an advantage conferred by wireless—and will be ready so far as is humanly possible to meet it. This is the meaning and purpose of all our preparations ashore and afloat.

The naval onslaught may be delayed for days or months. It may be forced by action on our part, or even by inaction. But while it is a primary desideratum to destroy the enemy's fleet, our purpose may be equally achieved by containing it. Our seamen are quite ready to take all necessary risks, but it would be bad policy to take those which are unnecessary. The people who keep harping upon more decided activity at sea are doing no good service to their country. To some extent perhaps a remark of Admiral Mahan's may have lent support to the idea that there ought to have been a battle in the North Sea last week. He is reported to have said in the interview which was published in "The Times" that we might expect any moment to get news of a naval engagement. By this he meant, I am sure, that we were not to be taken by surprise if news of an action came quickly. The words may have been open to the construction that he thought it necessary that a battle should be fought at once, and in this sense they would be liable to misconception. It is impossible that the Admiral meant to imply anything of the kind.

THE FOLLY OF PANIC.

It is worse than useless for those of us who cannot know all the factors of the problem to guess at the intentions of Admiral Von Tirpitz. It is quite the German game to excite public imagination in this country, both by playing on its fears and by feeding its self-confidence to excess, so that when the inevitable shocks of war do come the country in its perturbation may trammel the freedom of the executive. Commentators on naval and military matters in the Press may help to baffle this German plan by reassuring the public and by encouraging individuals to believe that it is for their own advantage, as it must be, to put their trust in the authorities, who have worked so hard to complete their preparations since war threatened us. Thanks largely to Lord Fisher and Lord Haldane our naval and military organizations are wonderfully elastic. They have now been under trial for more than a fortnight, and nowhere have they failed to meet the emergencies and strains which have been brought to bear upon them. It is unreasonable to doubt that Prince Louis and Lord Kitchener, with their capable professional colleagues and coworkers, have omitted to calculate for every probable contingency. If there is anyone who thinks he has discovered a weak point in our armour let him quietly communicate with the authorities, and not cry "Wolf!" from the housetops.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN ALSACE.

CAPTURE OF A BATTERY,

Further details are now available of the action fought on the 11th August, near Spincourt, on the River Othain, and which has previously been referred to as the skirmish of Mangiennes.

The action, says the Paris Correspondent of "The Times," was a brilliant feat of arms for the French forces. The troops primarily engaged on the French side were no more than two battalions strong. They had to sustain the attack of a German force of all arms and of considerably greater strength, and were compelled to fall back. The engagement was begun on Tuesday afternoon. In the course of Tuesday night the French received reinforcements and immediately began a counter-attack of infantry supported by artillery. The outcome was a brilliant success. The Germans beat a hasty retreat, leaving many killed and wounded on the ground and losing many prisoners.

It was in the course of this rout that the Germans abandoned a battery of artillery, three mitrailleuses and several ammunition wagons. The French success was continued the next day, when one of their batteries surprised the 21st German Dragoons, who had dismounted. The sudden fire of the French pieces practically destroyed this regiment.

The result of this success was immediately noticeable. Not only was the advance of the German troops in that region arrested, but their columns began to retreat, closely pursued by the French. Nearly all the German wounded from the engagement of the day before were left in the hands of the French and were found by them in the villages evacuated. They number about 1,000, among whom are nine officers.

The conclusions to which the French General Staff had come with regard to the inefficacy of the shells of the German heavy guns have been confirmed by an examination of the result of the bombardment of Pont-à-Mousson. Over 100 heavy shells fell in the town. They were fired by a battery of 21-centimetre mortars at a range of from six to seven miles. The shells weigh nearly 2cwt., and contain a large charge of picrite. Four persons were killed and 12 wounded. The material damage done was not worth mentioning, while the moral effect on the population remains nothing at all.

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WHY GERMANY MADE WAR.

EMPEROR'S ATTITUDE.

"NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW."

Every day that passes obscures still further the origins of the adventure which has brought Germany into armed conflict with the rest of Europe and left her no friend in the civilized world, wrote the Berlin correspondent of "The Times" during mail week. Austria, indeed, is her ally but an ally whom German soldiers despise, and whose weight in the scale must ultimately be more than counter-balanced by her Slav responsibilities, on the one hand, and by her position *vis-avis* Italy on the other. Holland is neutral, but anti-German at heart. Denmark is neutral—but Denmark remembers. Of Sweden, whom Germany has courted so long and so carefully, we have as yet heard nothing. About the rest of the world everybody knows.

German incapacity for understanding other people's point of view is notorious. That is no reason why we should not try to understand theirs—so far, at least, as it is within the limits of non-Prussian comprehension. I believe that up to a certain point the German diplomatic negotiators really believed that they had a good as well as a clear "case," and one must not even now forget that the Germany which is shut from the outside world still conceives that it has a good case—good, at least, up to the point when even the Imperial Chancellor threw political morality to the winds, and, having failed in his last desperate effort to buy off Belgium or England or both, declared in so many words that Germany was in a necessity that "knew no law."

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH

As I find that the Chancellor's Reichstag speech of August 4 has not been published in England, I will give here the vital passage. After dealing with the diplomatic and military issues, the Imperial Chancellor said:—

Gentlemen, we are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law! Our troops have occupied Luxemburg, and perhaps (as a matter of fact the speaker know that Belgium had been invaded that morning) are already on Belgian soil. Gentlemen, that is contrary to the dictates of international law. It is true that the French Government has declared at Brussels that France is willing to respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as her opponent respects it. We knew however that France stood ready for the invasion. France could wait, but we could not wait. A French movement upon our flank upon the lower Rhine might have been disasterous. So we were compelled to override the just protest of the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments. The wrong—I speak openly—that we are committing we will endeavour to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached. Anybody who is threatened, as we are threatened, and is fighting for his highest possessions can have only one thought—how he is to hack his way through (*wie er sich durchhaut*)!

This is not the speech of a Bismarck, but of a political Faust, struggling to explain the sale of his soul. I am quite sure, indeed, that to treat Germany's action as a wicked but well-considered scheme is to do too much credit to German diplomacy, which has blundered and fumbled and blundered again. In my conversations with German statesmen during the past fortnight I have come up against the most astounding contradictions and obscurities. One need only read, in the Parliamentary White Paper, Sir M. De Bunsen's exposures of the German Ambassador in Vienna, in order to see how badly Germany has been served.

On the very eve of the crash a German statesman expounded to me afresh Germany's attitude towards the Austro-Servian business—her inability to hold Austria back, her avoidance of direct participation in Austria's dealings with Servia, and her impartial approval of the "punitive" expedition to Belgrade. I asked what he would do if the punitive expedition happened to fail, and he replied in so many words, "What business, in Heaven's name, is it of mine if Austria smashes her skull?" I do honestly believe that the German Foreign Office—within the limits of its instructions, and even after the military had taken possession of Berlin and created such a state of things that even the Foreign Office could not get my dispatches containing official statements through to London—"did its best."

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE EMPEROR.

But what were the instructions. They were those of the Emperor, and there is no longer any doubt that, from a very early date after the news of the Serajevo murder reached the Emperor at Kiel, his Majesty had determined "to see the thing through"—to see it through against Russia. In his Speech from the Throne to the Reichstag the Emperor says that the Serajevo murders "opened up an abyss." At any rate they caused his Majesty to lose his head. He hastened back to Berlin—only to involve himself in a quarrel with Vienna about the State funerals, which after all, for imaginary reasons of ill-health, he did not attend. His Majesty then went on his northern cruise, but returned to Berlin suddenly on July 26, to the open regret of the Foreign Office, as the British Charge d'Affaires, Sir Horace Rumbold, telegraphed to London.

As soon as the crisis became acute I made some inquiries about the Emperor's earlier frame of mind, and was told on excellent authority that for the first time he had abandoned the part of "keeper of the peace." There were in fact to be no more German newspaper articles in the Press such as appeared during the Morocco crisis under the heading "Guillaume le Poltron." I do not mean that the Emperor was determined upon war, but he had removed his restraining hand, and Germany drifted slowly but surely through the cross currents to the Russian ultimatum and to war. The more sincere the efforts made for peace the more futile they were. Instead of drawing back from the "abyss," Germany tumbled into it.

A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.

The only justification, if it is a justification, that can be offered of the Emperor's attitude is that he was deeply moved by the Serajevo murders and believed that their iniquity would unite Western Europe even at the cost of the obligations and interests of the Western Powers—other than Germany. He could, as a matter of fact, have achieved very different results by almost any other course than that which he actually followed, a course which led straight to a repetition of the effort made successfully in 1909 to humiliate Russia, and led straight to an unnecessary and immoral war with France and England. Against France Germany has no shadow of a case, and has merely unmasked her contemptuous covetousness.

Did Germany want war in the west? Reading the German newspapers of Wednesday and Thursday last, one might well think so. There was a sigh of relief that England's action "released" Germany's Navy, but I do not believe that the Prussian Minister of War and Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, who sat together in the Reichstag on Tuesday, gesticulating and comparing notes, were really congratulating one another. In view of the Emperor's attitude and of the present strength of the German Navy, it would have been merely impossible for Grand Admiral von Tirpitz at the Potsdam War Council to say, as he did in the Morocco crisis of 1911, that Germany was not ready at sea.

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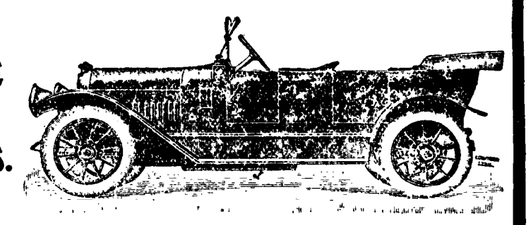

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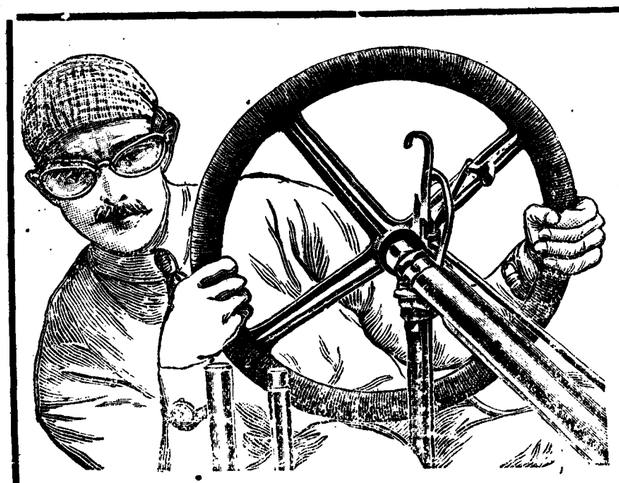

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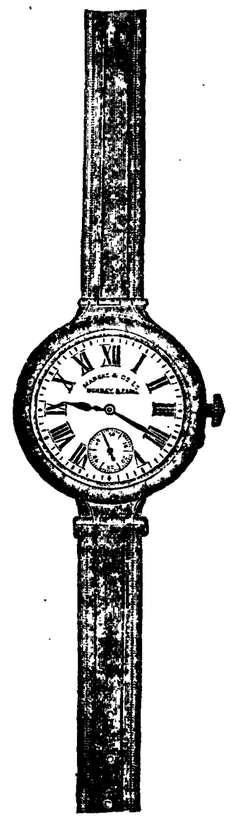

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Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, writes in the "Daily News and Leader":—

Berlin has one great advantage over London: it can show its feelings definitely and at once. We have Trafalgar-square—good enough for meetings to express either indignation or triumph. But Trafalgar-square is nothing to Berlin's central avenue, Unter-den Linden. From the Kaiser's Palace that great street runs absolutely straight westward to the Brandenburg Gate, a full mile away. From the point where Frederick the Great's statue rides towards the Palace as in life, it becomes the "Linden"—a double avenue, 70 yards wide, with trees and gardens down the centre, and a main asphalte road on either side, each road limited to the traffic passing east or west, so that there is no confusion.

Up and down the pavements and the central garden avenue the Berlin people now pace all day and most of the night. They are intensely excited—"exalted"—but they do'not shout or clamour, and no one makes a speech. Every now and then a band of young students and girls goes singing down the street, waving flags, and pushing through the crowd. They sing Germany's great national songs. "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "Deutschland, Deutschland uber Alles" are far the favourites, but sometimes one hears the Blücher song of "The Old Field-Marshal" and other echoes of the "War of Liberation" just a century ago. For a while the crowd runs after them cheering. But another excitement carries them away. A taxi or van drives rapidly through, and men stand in it flinging out single sheets, printed in large type, with the latest rumour or fact. These are the "Extra-Blatter" of the various newspapers. They are thrown out gratis.

THE SOLDIERS.

And then a squadron of Uhlans comes, their white pennons wrapped closely round the top of their lances, not showing the black skull that stands for "Death or Glory." Like all the army, they wear the new uniforms of dull grey, said to be invisible at a short distance, though I doubt if it is so good as greenish khaki. They have grey covers carefully drawn over their helmets to prevent them shining., but one cannot say how long those grey covers may last on the field. The infantry wear them too, and on their backs both horse and foot wear the brown overcoat tied in a circle round the knapsack of brown hide. Behind each infantry regiment on the march follow the machine guns, and then the "train" pontoons, field kitchens, baggage wagons, ammunition wagons, ambulances, and stores. You may judge how they are cheered as they start for the front. Finely built and well-trained fellows they are, of a stock so much like our own at its best.

THE KAISER.

One cheer, and only one, is louder than for them. About four o'clock every afternoon the restless, moving crowd stands still. It waits, sometimes two hours on end, thickly lined up along the kerb-stones. The police clear the road and stop the traffic. Presently a motor horn is heard. It sounds four distinct notes like a regimental bugle-call. Then a large, low motor with a crown upon it rushes past. We catch a glimpse of a man in grey uniform—the field uniform of the Cuirassier Guards—but his helmet has no grey covering. At his side is a woman with great white ostrich feathers in her hat. His right hand is raised in perpetual salute. He answers the enormous shout of the people as the cheering rolls along the Linden beside the speeding motor. It is the Kaiser. People may say what they like; he is one of the world's remarkable men; capable of stupendous errors, but capable of generous greatness, too. One thing only I will now remember: he has granted an amnesty to all political offenders. He asked no pledges. He made no conditions. "Many have opposed me," he said to the Reichstag; "I pardon them with all my heart. We are all Germans now." When will our Government show an equal generosity? When will they have the greatness to extend a heartfelt pardon to all political offenders, whether men or women?

PRIVATE SUFFERING.

We ordinary people suffer in London; in Berlin they suffer more. It is not merely that in nearly every family some man has gone out to serve, and when the full levy of all between 20 and 50 is complete, they estimate about nine million will have gone. Prices are rushing up fast. The Government has tried to fix the price of rye and wheat flour, of maize and salt; but still the cost of living is doubled. The families of the reservists have to live somehow, The Government has issued forms under which a poverty-stricken wife can apply for an allowance, with something extra for every child under fifteen. But it is a hard pinch. Government has also issued regulations for the billeting of soldiers in private houses, payment ranging from 9s. a day for lodging a general down to 1s. for a soldier and 6d. for a horse. But that is little against the expense and trouble. Then there is the harvest. It is ripe; a good deal is cut and tied in sheaves. Bands of students and schoolboys volunteer to gather it in. Women toil day and night in the fields. But still the loss of food is incalculable.

Before mobilisation began on August 2 all trains were crowded to bursting. Every well-to-do family was away on holidays, and came hurrying back. All registered luggage was lost. At every station trunks and portmanteaus stand piled up in enormous heaps. The main Friedrich-strasse station is so crammed that the luggage has overflowed into the square, and lies exposed to man and rain. The stationmaster told me my portmanteau was one of 72,000 lost in Berlin alone. All day long the wistful owners wander among these mountains of possessions, peering and digging as for treasure. Cabs, taxis and trams have almost stopped. The men have joined their companies. Every horse that can crawl tries to trot with the army now.

THE FUTURE.

Germany believes she is fighting for existence, and probably she is right. As I passed out of the country and saw the familiar German villages again—the well-built houses, the well-cultivated fields, the churches, and the woods—I could not but remember all that Germany had done for the world—her orderly life, her thoughtful literature, her patient scholarship, and adventurous science. I saw the children of so many careful generations—so neatly dressed, so clean, so well-behaved, so carefully trained in mind and body. And when I thought of what a Russian village is, and how Russian troops might

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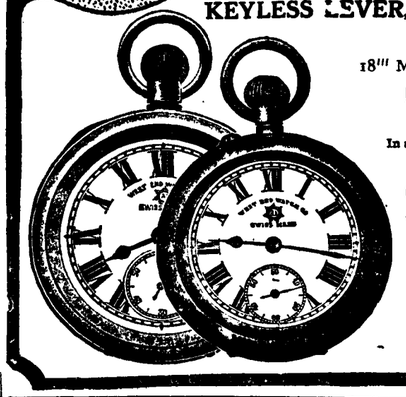

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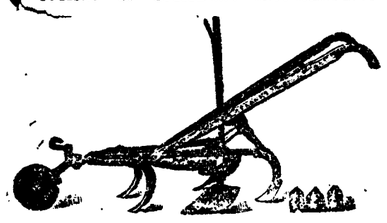

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HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

GERMAN STRATEGY.

The question how long this great war is likely to last interests every soul in Europe, but it is astonishing to see how wide apart are the different estimates, writes the Military Correspondent of "The Times." From three weeks to three years have been suggested as the probable duration of the contest, with every variety of intermediate estimate, and it is evident that few people have given the matter much serious thought.

We are quite accustomed to dragging wars which go on for years. We are generally unready for war, and in our Colonial wars it does not usually matter whether we strike soon or late. The enemy, as a rule, is not in a position to make us pay very heavily for unreadiness, so we take our time to muddle through.

But this war, this whirlpool of wars, in which we are suddenly engulfed, stands in a different category altogether. We must regard it from the Gtrman point of view because Germany has been the aggressor and will be the peace-maker. For Germany a long dragging war is sheer disaster. Her position between two great and hostile Military States, the closing of the sea, and the paralysis of her whole maritime industries, together with the dangers which her oversea colonies will incur, absolutely prohibit any German from thinking of a dragging war. There are certainly four, it may be six, million Germans in arms counting garrisons, depots, and reserves, and though German financial experts who have written on war have suggested ways and means for raising the wind for a period of six months, no one has been able to see beyond that term, and moreover the calculation has not considered that more than three million men would be in the field.

A SHORT SHARP WAR.

The Germans are employing all the *forces vives* of their country to deliver a crushing blow at France, and their hope is to deliver the blow with such force and weight that it will be irresistible. It is absolutely necessary that the blow shall be prompt and crushing so that it may produce the political as well as the military effect desired, and preserve for Germany the prestige of invincibility upon which she has so long and so successfully traded. In what form she prepares to deliver this blow is not yet entirely clear, and all that we can yet definitely say is that the 7th and 10th Army Corps, specially prepared to take Liege by a *coup de main*, have disastrously failed. The Belgian arms have won immortal renown and the aggressor has met with merited retribution.

The Belgian Ardennes are not a particularly inviting theatre for the march of a large number of long parallel columns to the westward, and by this time every bridge must be destroyed and every road obstructed. We must expect that a corps of French cavalry will be on the line Marche-Neufchateau, that French troops will now be in Namur, and that the Belgian Army will be on the Meuse. Moreover, if the French aviators, scouts, and spies have located the main German concentration in this part of the frontier, there is still time to vary the railway plans and to divert more troops to the front Verdun-Maubeuge. We must still believe that the mass of the German armies will not be ready to move forward for another week, and by that time a million and a half of Frenchmen will be ready for them, while all Germany's foes will be encouraged by Belgian gallantry at Liege.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

The German Navy keeps quiet, but we must consider that the possible dispatch of British troops to Belgium or France has not been left out of sight by the German Staff. It would be quite in accord with the principles expounded in the most authoritative German military literature for the German Navy to act with its whole strength to prevent the passage of our troops. Such attack our Navy will naturally be prepared to prevent, and will welcome the chance of measuring itself with the Kaiser's sailors. The silence and the calm of these last few days are entirely deceptive. Whatever the German plan may be, we must be prepared for an onset by the whole German Navy and by every German ship that floats. It will be a great day indeed when the German Navy comes proudly out to fight, and warm indeed will its reception be.

In the year 1912-13, there were at school in the Madras Presidency 33.1 per cent. of the male population of school age and 7.4 per cent. of the female population of school age; in Bombay the corresponding percentages were 36.2 and 7.4; in Bengal, 40.9 and 6.8; in Bihar and Orissa, 20-0 and 3.4; in the Punjab 18.1 and 2.9; in Burma, 21.8 and 9.0; in the Central Provinces, 25.9 and 2.8, and in Assam, 30.8 and 3.7, while the percentages for the whole of British India were 28.4 and 5.0 respectively. The corresponding figures for the United Provinces were only 17.4 and 1.5—absolutely the lowest, and considerably below the general average for the whole of British India.

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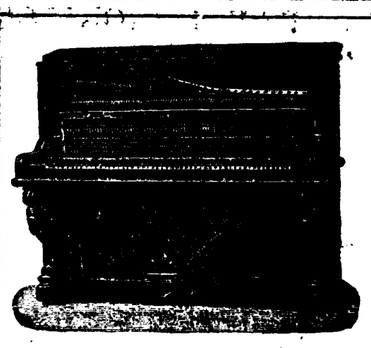

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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times," 30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

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